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'DANUBE-84' MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN HUNGARY

LD261901 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] A joint military and tactical exercise named "Danube-84" started today. In the exercise, the attack by the theoretical enemy must be stopped and then a counteroffensive against their positions has to be launched. This task was given to designated troops of the Hungarian People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army. Reconnaissance was carried out by Soviet soldiers. The artillery preparation was the task of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and then under the cover of fighter planes and battle helicopters of the Hungarian Air Force, Hungarian tank units broke through the defensive line of the enemy that was stubbornly defending. The battle lasted only a few minutes where we were standing, but of course the tanks continued the pursuit of the theoretical enemy.

The "Danube-84" joint military and tactical exercise is continuing according to the training schedule.

16,000 Participating

AU261415 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1400 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- Warsaw Pact exercises code-named "Danube-84" have entered into their active phase this week, according to Western observers. Some 16,000 Czechoslovak, and Hungarian troops are said to be taking part in the exercises, which are being held in western Hungary in the area between the Austrian border and Budapest. The preparations for "Danube-84" were officially announced in Budapest on 16 June.

BLOC TU SECRETARIES CONFER IN BUDAPEST

PM270908 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Jun 84 p 3

[Own correspondent N. Yugov dispatch: "Conference of Trade Union Center Secretaries"]

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jun -- A conference of secretaries and chiefs of organizational sections of socialist countries' trade union centers has been held in Budapest. Those participating in it -- representatives of trade unions in Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR -- discussed questions of increasing the efficiency of trade union organs' work and ways and methods of improving their work style. The conference noted that the work style of the socialist countries' trade union organs has improved in recent years and that an attempt has been observed everywhere to avoid formalism and a bureaucratic approach to the resolution of questions.

Appropriate recommendations were adopted on the questions under discussion.

The Soviet trade union delegation at the conference was headed by AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov.

MOSCOW PREVIEWS CARRINGTON ROLE AS NATO LEADER

LD262218 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] At the end of the week Lord Carrington will become secretary-general of NATO. And so our news analyst Anatoliy Gan has speculated on whether NATO's policies could change when Lord Carrington takes over this important job:

British newspapers, make it clear that Lord Carrington is hoping for a change. In this context, I can't help but recall what one great Russian poet said: Hope drives young men and offers solace to the old. Lord Carrington, at the age of 65, is certainly no young man. If he get solace from hope, well, there's nothing wrong with that. But the problem is that his hope is no solace to the millions and millions of young and old in NATO countries.

Just what are the hopes Lord Carrington has as he gives up his farm in Buckinghamshire and his cushy job in the company of Lord Weinstock for the suburbs of Brussels? He hopes that he will be able to get NATO on the right track. That means NATO wasn't on the right track when Luns was secretary-general of NATO. Lord Carrington wants to restore balance between the military and political aspects of NATO's activities. In his opinion, excessive attention in Europe has been given to the deployment of the cruise and Pershing II missiles. But don't think that the new secretary-general is hoping to stop the deployment of these missiles and dismantle those already installed. Not for one minute. The lord can't be bothered with such revolutionary hopes. He has other hopes -- for a dialogue between East and West that would serve as a screen enabling NATO to win public support in Western Europe.

There's where Lord Carrington, an experienced and sophisticated diplomat, is making a big mistake. Elementary logic tells us that if the screen of a supposed East-West dialogue is needed to get West European support for NATO, then such support, despite what NATO says, simply has never existed and doesn't exist now. Lord Carrington is hoping that this screen will blind the public in Western Europe so the people will get over their fear of nuclear weapons and believe that the national governments and NATO are doing everything in their power to ease a possible conflict.

The hope held by the new NATO secretary-general has removed him thousands of miles from reality. There can be no East-West dialogue while first-strike American missiles are in Western Europe and are operational. It would do Lord Carrington well to firmly understand the firm position taken by the Soviet Union.

While Lord Carrington is not only hopeful, he has got well-grounded fears as well. He is frightened by talk of no first use of nuclear weapons. In his opinion such talk can ultimately undermine the NATO strategy of containment. The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons made such a strong impression in Western Europe that Lord Carrington couldn't find anything better to say than that such talk is dangerous because West European countries can't boost their military spending to the point when there's no need to threaten the use of nuclear weapons for the sake of containment. That's nothing but a crude disguise for the American strategy of starting a nuclear war.

Incidentally, the British Lord Carrington, a polished diplomat, differs little from the Dutch Luns, who has served as Washington's and President Reagan's mouthpiece in stirring hostility between nations and promoting aggression and war. Carrington obviously feels his main goal is to do everything in his power to keep the Americans in Europe. Talk about European distinctiveness, he says, is fine if it means West European support to NATO, but if it means the Americans should feel like unwanted guests or be the object of attacks then Carrington would rather get along without European so-called distinctiveness.

In light of all this, Britishers and other people in Western Europe must find the DAILY MAIL's statement absurd that Lord Carrington is the ideal person to build bridges between the United States and Europe since he understands very well the concern and alarm of West Europeans in connection with the continuing arms race. In reality, Lord Carrington is replacing Washington's obedient puppet, Luns, to do exactly the same as his predecessor in the post of NATO's secretary-general.

U.S., PRC, DPRK ROLES IN PACIFIC REGION VIEWED

PM260846 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 25, 15 Jun 84 pp 21-22

[Article by P. Dalnev: "Strategy of Peace, Not Confrontation"]

[Text] American diplomacy has entered the Pacific era, the White House has announced. The U.S. policy in Asia, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger believes, has the potential to affect the global balance of power more profoundly perhaps than its activities in other parts.

Washington wants to make it appear as if its policy accorded with the interest of the peoples of the region and represented something in the nature of a Pacific "partnership." But what "common interests" can U.S. imperialism and the Asian peoples have? Washington's policy is making Japan a menace to its neighbours. Japanese militarism has unleashed many a war, and now Tokyo is again sounding revenge-seeking notes and advancing territorial claims. And is it in the interests of the Chinese people that the U.S. Administration continues to pursue the "two Chinas" policy? Nor does Washington take the national aspirations of the Korean people into account in its striving to perpetuate the division of Korea and turn the peninsula into a permanent seat of military tension.

It is, therefore, only natural that America's feverish military preparations in the region are causing anxiety in the Asian countries, where the anti-war movement is mounting. Their peoples have every reason to fear that Washington's aggressive policy might lead to new conflicts; they have not forgotten the horror of the two "dirty wars" waged by the U.S. -- in Korea and Indochina.

Some politicians in the capitals of certain Asian countries, however, are inclined to play up to Washington in defiance of their countries' national interests. By expressing their "understanding" of U.S. policy or supporting it, they are helping U.S. diplomacy to set different groups of states against one another and involve Asian countries in military-political alliances under the aegis of the U.S. Experience teaches that the shortsighted policy of conniving at the imperial ambitions of the White House has always had to be paid for in terms of damage to national dignity, security and sovereignty.

Ronald Reagan's recent visit to China has shown that his administration has not abandoned its plans to involve China in its global strategy and induce it to form a close "partnership" based on "community of interests."

Before and during his trip to China, Ronald Reagan repeatedly declared that in the matter of peace and defence of sovereignty and independence, China and the U.S. are jointly opposing expansion and hegemonism and, moreover, "are forced to arm themselves against those" whose policy "provokes anxiety." Seeking to take advantage of certain sentiments current in Beijing, the U.S. President stated more than once that U.S. and China, having much in common, now have a historic opportunity to consolidate their ties in diverse spheres. It is noteworthy that the role of the USSR as a Pacific power was never even mentioned.

The Chinese leadership obviously welcomes the significance attached to the Pacific basin and the role to be played there by the U.S. and China. Deng Xiaoping voiced approval of the build-up of U.S. arms in this region. Beijing has evidently decided to close its eyes to the threat American militarism presents to the whole region, and to China itself for that matter, and to Washington's intention to turn Taiwan, like Japan, into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." The latter danger has been often mentioned in the Chinese press. But Beijing can hardly close its eyes to the fact that China is bound to fall within the radius of action of the ring of Pentagon bases being set up in the Asian-Pacific area. What guarantee is there that in certain circumstances U.S. imperialism will not use these bases as a powerful means to pressure China, as has been the case in the past?

What is needed to strengthen peace in Asia and the world in general is not a zone of dangerous confrontation in the Far East and the Pacific, but joint efforts by the countries concerned to build confidence.

The U.S.S.R. consistently calls for active and earnest effort to improve the international situation. Of the utmost importance for world peace, peace in Asia included, is the Soviet proposal to establish a code of behaviour in relations between the nuclear powers. Its adoption would greatly reduce the danger of a nuclear war. Other Soviet proposals with a direct bearing on the Pacific area include those concerning the termination of the nuclear arms race, limitation of naval activities and naval arms, extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, particularly to the areas of busy sea lanes.

Working to improve the political climate in Asia, the U.S.S.R. gives serious consideration to other countries' peace initiatives. Mongolia's proposal for the drafting and conclusion of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the Asian and Pacific countries, for instance, could contribute greatly to the search for ways of safeguarding security in the region. Much could be achieved by giving effect to the Indochina countries' proposals to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and co-operation. The implementation of the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, reduction of tension on the peninsula, and reunification of the country on peaceful, democratic grounds by the efforts of the Koreans themselves, without outside interference, would also significantly contribute to strengthening peace in the Far East.

The situation in Asia would be doubtlessly made healthier by practical steps to improve Soviet-Chinese relations and Soviet-Japanese relations, which the U.S.S.R. has always been ready to take, as well as by other measures aimed at creating a climate of genuine good-neighbourship between the Asian and Pacific countries.

39th UN SESSION AGENDA REFLECTS USSR INITIATIVES

LD270640 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 27 TASS -- Elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe and limitation of the arms race, prevention of militarisation of outer space and peaceful solution of disputable international problems through constructive negotiations, expansion of cooperation between states, and economic development — these are the questions to be mainly discussed by the coming 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The U.N. Secretariat issued a list of 138 items of the agenda of the session which is to open here on September 18, 1984.

As is shown by the preliminary agenda of the assembly, initiatives that were put forward by the Soviet Union at different times determine to a considerable extent the platform of the international organization of the main questions -- questions of war and peace. In the recent years, the USSR most insistently attracted the U.N. attention to the growing threat of nuclear war. A number of important decisions, reflecting the universal concern of the peoples for the destinies of peace, were adopted, on the USSR's proposal, at the latest forums. This line will be continued at the coming session. Its participants will discuss questions of undelayed termination and prohibition of all tests of nuclear weapons, freeze of nuclear arsenals, prevention of the arms race in outer space.

At the United Nations there are concrete proposals, moved by the Soviet Union, on all these problems.

ILO CLOSES GENERAL CONFERENCE SESSION IN GENEVA

Problems Noted

LD251936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva:

The 70th session of the general conference of the International Labor Organization, in which delegations of governments, trade unions, and business circles from 150 countries of the world, including the Soviet Union, are taking part, is concluding its work at the Geneva Palais des Nations. Serious concern was expressed in the speeches of the majority of the delegates, regarding the sharp worsening of the international situation caused by the reactionary, imperialist circles and the unbridled arms race, which creates a direct threat to mankind's very existence, and which lies as a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people.

The problem of mass unemployment in the capitalist countries was noted at the session as well. However, as a consequence of the obstructionist position of the reactionary and conservative forces who continue to play a very significant role in the ILO, the basic right of the working man -- the right to work -- still remains an untouched issue in the deliberations of this organization.

One must conclude, unfortunately, that the session which is being concluded once again reaffirmed that the ILO still has a long way to go before its work can meet the aspirations and hopes of the working people of the entire world.

A change in the archaic methods of the ILO's work and structure, which were basically put together back in 1919 when this orgainzation was formed, is a vital requirement of the time. In this situation, the delegations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as those of the developing states came out actively in favor of turning the ILO into an organization which would become a true defender of the fundamental interests and rights of the working people.

Anti-Polish Campaign Hit

PM251454 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jun 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Poland's Position With Regard to ILO"]

[Text] PAP has published an announcement on the Polish authorities' stance in connection with the 70th session of the International Labor Organization [ILO]. The announcement says:

In connection with the introduction of martial law in Poland, the ILO mounted an aggressive anti-Polish campaign to "punish Poland." It was decided to organize a so-called investigative commission on Polish questions.

For many months the Polish Government has displayed moderation, patience, and restraint with regard to the unfriendly actions of some ILO members. The visit paid to Geneva by several Polish "information missions" which, during talks with the ILO director general, conveyed eyewitness accounts of sociopolitical stabilization in Poland, was evidence of goodwill and the desire to continue dialogue with the ILO.

The Polish Government has categorically rejected the ILO governing body's decision on the so-called investigative commission as being totally unjustified and an interference in Poland's internal affairs. It was the latest manifestation of the tendentious desire, prompted by political considerations, to keep the so-called "Polish question" on the ILO agenda. In protest, Poland did not take part in the 69th ILO session. Halting its cooperation with the ILO, on 24 June 1983 the Polish Government categorically refused to cooperate with the investigative commission. Poland's position remains unaltered. The commission's creation and activities are illegal and senseless. They have seriously violated the ILO's constitutional basis and prestige and aggravated the political crisis in the organization.

From the outset the activity of the so-called investigative commission on Polish questions has been accompanied by an intensive propaganda campaign in the West. Despite the working principles adopted by that "commission" itself -- to the effect that its work should be in camera -- in January this year the evidence of so-called "witnesses" was widely used for anti-Polish propaganda by Western mass media, especially in Radio Free Europe and Voice of America broadcasts. The fact that a genuine trade union movement is operating in Poland goes totally unreported.

Poland is prepared to resume cooperation with the ILO as soon as the reasons for suspending it, including the activity of the so-called investigative commission, are eliminated.

More on Polish Issue

LD261805 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] In connection with a further anti-Polish provocation organized during the 70th session of the general conference of the ILO being held in Geneva, Radio Moscow commentator Aleksandr Danilov writes:

For the third year now, attempts are being made to disrupt the activity of the ILO by using the so-called Polish question. At the ILO general conference, discussion has been imposed on the subject of the trade union law adopted by the PPR's Sejm. A special commission has been set up to examine this question, though its mission was to analyze union matters in Poland without the participation of the trade unions active in Poland. The commission fabricated an anti-Polish libel under the ILO letterhead.

In recent days, meanwhile, the ILO forum has been opened to Jerzy Milewski, who read out a document depicting present day Poland in the gloomiest description. Admittedly, Milewski failed to extort a tear from any of those present. A large section of the delegates left the hall in protest against the speech by a gentleman who represents no one except the relevant services of the NATO states who have taken on the upkeep of the so-called foreign coordinating office of the nonexistent Solidarity. The majority of those who remained in the hall pointedly ignored the speech.

The information agencies report that even the delegations of the West European Union headquarters displayed no interest in the outpourings of Milewski. In this situation, all that remains open to him is to address his words to the representatives of the Chilean junta and the United States, who demonstrated their solidarity with this renegade and traitor to his Polish homeland in every possible way.

Moreover, Milewski's appearance on the tribune of the Geneva Palais des Nations failed to achieve the political effect its organizers had counted on. Yet it showed once again how great is the influence wielded in the ILO by the forces of reactionaryism, which exploit the ILO to further their own shabby political ends. It is these very forces which hinder the ILO from making the most of its opportunities to defend the interests of working people, and from adopting a more active stance in the struggle for the peaceful future of humanity and social progress.

Indeed, since it came into existence in 1919, the ILO has adopted many correct resolutions. There are over 300 conventions and recommendations concerning the defense of the rights and interests of working people alone. However, the leaders of the capitalist states basically take no notice of these acts, while the system of controls in existence with the ILO at present is essentially in the hands of representatives of the entrepreneurs and the right-wing trade unions, and permits the shocking violations of the rights of working people and infringements of union freedom in the Western states to pass with impunity.

At the same time, the reactionary circles in the ILO exploit it in campaigns of slander against the socialist countries. Many observers believe that the ILO is at a turning point in its history. Its fate depends on whether it becomes a genuine advocate of the inalienable rights of working people, or whether it continues to grant access to its tribune to all those provocateurs who aim at dividing the ranks of the ILO, at destabilizing the organization, and at diverting its attention from the fundamental task of defending the interests of working people, Aleksandr Danilov writes in conclusion.

Results Summarized

LD262152 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 26 TASS -- The 70th session of the general conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) has closed in the Palace of Nations here today. The session was attended by a total of 1,850 delegates representing governments, trade unions, and entrepreneurs in 139 member-countries of the organization. They discussed a wide range of issues in connection with the social and legal status of the working people, employment, and a number of problems facing ILO.

The conference has unanimously condemned the disgraceful apartheid system in South Africa, which exists because of the active support by the United States, the other NATO countries, and transnational corporations.

The acute problem of mass unemployment in the capitalist countries was one of the key items on the agenda of the session. Yet as a result of the obstructionist stand of the reactionary and conservative forces, which so far continue playing a significant role at ILO, the decisions of the session have not sealed the fundamental right of the working people -- the right to work.

The delegations of the USSR, the socialist countries, and of a majority of the developing states declared at the session for turning ILO into an organization that would appear as a true champion of the fundamental interests and rights of the working people. They said that ILO should play a greater role in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

WFDY, STUDENT UNION ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON FESTIVAL

LD232121 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 23 Jun 84

["Communique of the Joint Meeting of the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the Secretariat of the International Union of Students" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 23 TASS -- The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the Secretariat of the International Union of Students (IUS) held a joint meeting in Moscow. The meeting made note of the exceptional political significance and value of the initiative of the Leninist Komsomol to hold the 12th world festival of youth and students in Moscow.

Both international organisations expressed the firm conviction that in the existing international situation the preparations for and the holding of the 12th world festival acquired particular importance in promoting cooperation and joint action of broad sections of the younger generation on the anti-imperialism, anti-war platform.

The WFDY Bureau and the IUS Secretariat said that the holding of the 12th world festival in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism is expected to give a strong impetus to the younger generation's struggle for ruling out once and for all the very possibility of an outbreak of thermonuclear war threatening the survival of human civilisation.

It was underlined once again that the preparations for and the holding of the festival will make an important contribution to the realisation of the goals of the International Youth Year proclaimed by the United Nations.

At their joint meeting the WFDY and the IUS governing bodies reaffirmed their organisations' readiness to actively cooperate in the preparation for and the holding of the festival with all youth and student forces which come out in support of the festival's anti-imperialist, anti-war orientation and uphold the best traditions of the world festival movement.

At the same time, the session strongly rejected the activity of certain forces which strive to cause a split in the world-wide festival movement, specifically, by launching different actions devised at undermining the 12th world festival.

KORNILOV: U.S. NOT SERIOUS ABOUT SUMMIT

LD261220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1127 GMT 26 Jun 84

["What Is Behind the Rhetoric" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Speaking at the hearings of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, and touching on Soviet-U.S. relations, R. Burt, aide to the U.S. secretary of state, again paraded the United States' ostentatious "readiness" for a summit meeting with the Soviet Union, expressed by R. Reagan at a recent press conference. The United States, Burt proclaimed, is ready for "a meeting without preconditions," it wants to "strengthen Soviet-U.S. dialogue..."

A natural question arises: What, in fact, lies behind these latest "calls for dialogue" emanating from Washington? Perhaps, the Washington administration really intends to adjust substantially its aggressive foreign policy line? Perhaps the United States is even really beginning to realize the full pointlessness of the attempts to break, come what may, the military-strategic parity that has evolved and to deal with the USSR not from a position of equality, but from a position of superiority?

Nothing of the sort! Today, just as yesterday, banking on force remains the pivot of U.S. foreign policy. Today, just as yesterday, Washington, pontificating about its own love of peace, is in effect continuing the line of whipping up tension and the unrestrained arms race. Burt himself effectively confirmed that the administration will continue to deploy at an accelerated pace the new U.S. first-strike weaponry in Western Europe, targeted on the USSR -- which, as is known, excludes the very possibility of business-like talks on nuclear arms limitation and reduction -- that Washington does not intend to halt the course toward the militarization of space, and that it will continue to block the talks in Vienna. Against this background, what are the appeals for "dialogue" emanating from Washington worth? It is hard to construe them as anything but a tactical move, linked not with any real desire to rectify the situation, but with the election campaign taking place in the United States itself.

The Soviet press has already stressed -- and it is appropriate to repeat yet again -- that the issue of a Soviet-U.S. meeting is an extremely serious affair. This is how the Soviet side regards it. The Soviet leadership has more than once articulated its positive attitude in principle to the question of summit meetings and has stressed their particular importance both in the bilateral, and in the broader framework, which, naturally, requires the appropriate preparation to make it possible to expect positive results.

Subordinating this question to some other expedient aims, and making it merely an object of a propaganda sensation, is to display an approach that is not serious. It is this approach that Mister Burt has demonstrated this time.

TSVETOV DECRIES U.S. 'TALKOMANIA' ON ARMS ISSUES

LD261933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program]

[Text] Nowadays, in statements from representatives of the Reagan administration, the words "talks with the Soviet Union" are heard as frequently as statements made quite recently calling for a crusade against the Soviet Union.

Washington's desire to enter talks with us is so burning that representatives of the U.S. Government are ready, as is reported by foreign news agencies, to do it even in deep secrecy if the Soviet Union, so it goes, wants it that way. Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov talks about the essence of the present Washington talkomania [peregovoromania].

The attempts by the Reagan administration to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- attempts which were devoid of political wisdom and feelings of reality -- have failed. Washington's wrecking of the talks on strategic weapons and nuclear arms in Europe did not bring the United States the military advantages they were aspiring to achieve.

As a result, the Reagan administration has found itself in a situation which can be described in a rephrased popular expression: When there is no possibility of living on one's wits, try living on someone else's stupidity. The statement about Washington's desire to resume talks on a number of aspects of nuclear disarmament is calculated to play on other people's lack of far-sightedness. Washington's talkomania should not, however, mislead: After all, the United States needs the talks not for limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, but in order, under cover of the talks, to continue attempts to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union. It is for a further buildup of its nuclear arms, and for intensifying the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union that the United States needs the talks.

It is clear that this type of talks will not occur. But the presidential elections are approaching in the United States. For the current President, the election to a fair extent depends on the assessment of the U.S. public of the administration's activity in the area of foreign policy. West European governments are increasingly realizing the open aggressiveness of the United States. Indeed, these governments cannot ignore the mass antinuclear, antiwar movement which has developed in Europe. In these conditions, the Reagan administration, whose ability to make sensible political decisions has been put in doubt, even by the allies, has been faced with the need to prove that it does not possess political skill; statements came thick and fast about the readiness of the administration for talks with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet position is most simple and understandable. Only a return to the position existing before the start of the stationing of U.S. first-strike missiles in Europewill open the way for a resumption of the talks on medium-range nuclear arms. This position is natural and logical. When it is proposed to us to hold talks under the sights of Pershings and cruise missiles, said Comrade Chernenko, and when they also say that the United States does not at all intend to change its unilateral and absolutely unconstructive position, then that is a sort of ultimatum. Such a method is not in any way suitable for talks with the Soviet Union, stressed Comrade Chernenko.

Are talks necessary? The Soviet Union unfailingly has answered and does answer "yes." But what is needed is honest, serious, and constructive talks. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries propose seeking agreement on a whole complex of measures capable of genuinely moving nuclear disarmament forward, lowering the level of nuclear confrontation, excluding from international life the use of force or the threat of force. Proposals directed at this were listed in the declaration adopted in Moscow by the participants in the CEMA summit conference. But there is no reply to the initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries from the United States. Instead, there is U.S. striving to hide behind expatiations, and Washington's unwillingness to hold any sort of honest dialogue.

SENATE APPROVAL OF PENTAGON BUDGET SCORED

Senators Face Paradox

PM260959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "The Wolves Will Be Satisfied"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Jun -- It was not until morning, when the senators were virtually dead on their feet, that the upper chamber of the U.S. Congress completed the discussion of the Pentagon's fiscal 1985 budget submitted by the administration. By shelling out a record $291 billion for military purposes, the legislators were essentially satisfying in full the demands of the Reagan administration, which is implementing vast Armed Forces and arms buildup programs.

They voted to continue production of MX ICBM's, although they reduced the number of missiles to be supplied in fiscal 1985 from 40, as requested by the administration, to 21. Furthermore, the outcome of the vote in favor of MX production was decided by the vote cast by U.S. Vice President G. Bush as chairman of the Senate. The upper chamber approved the allocation of $7.7 billion for the building of 34 B-1 bombers, authorized the production of 70 Pershing II's, and gave the go-ahead for the development and production of the new Stealth bombers, cruise missiles, M-1 tanks, and Trident II nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines. The Senate approved almost in full the resources requested by the White House for research work to create a large-scale antimissile defense system involving space-based elements -- that is, about $1.8 billion during fiscal 1985.

The discussion on the military budget lasted 10 days. At times it became quite heated. The hot summer which has overtaken the U.S. capital seemed to have penetrated the cool air-conditioned hall. It was not the weather, however, but the political climate which influenced the temperature of the Senate debates. The legislators, particularly those who are to seek reelection next November, could not ignore the Americans' feelings. Many people in the United States are concerned that international tension has heightened through the Reagan administration's fault, that the arms control talks are deadlocked, and that Washington's policy in Central America and the Near East threatens to produce "new Vietnams." But whereas some (just a few) senators tried to slow down in some way the insane race toward the mirage of "military superiority" by means of their amendments to the military appropriations bill, others merely paid lip service to the need for Soviet-U.S. dialogue and arms control and actually supported the White House's militarist programs. All this affected the course of the debates in the upper house of Congress and the character of the decisions that it adopted.

Thus, as an amendment to the military appropriations bill, the Senate demanded that President Reagan resume the talks on a general and complete nuclear weapons test ban with the USSR and Britain which were unilaterally broken off by Washington about 2 years ago. The amendment also demands that the White House present the Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and the treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes signed in 1974 and 1978 respectively for ratification by the Senate. The legislators also called on the administration to begin talks with the Soviet Union on antisatellite weapons.

Although the Senate "deleted" a few items from the Pentagon's "shopping list," all the major arms buildup programs begun by the Reagan administration survived the debates safely. Just one program -- for the production of new "nerve gas" -- was rejected.

Overall the Senate blessed Washington's unprecedented buildup of military muscle. Now it is necessary to coordinate and reconcile the two slightly different versions of the military budget -- the one adopted on 1 June by the House of Representatives and the present budget approved by the Senate, which is more generous to the generals and arms manufacturers.

Summarizing the results of the Senate debates on the Pentagon's fiscal 1985 budget, THE WASHINGTON POST draws attention to the obvious paradox that the senators talked a lot about the need for arms limitation but voted for the arms race. This is how the newspaper explains this contradiction: "The legislators are becoming nervous, afraid to show themselves on the one hand weak on defense questions while on the other indifferent to the voters' concern over the danger of nuclear war and of small wars like that in Vietnam occurring, this time in Lebanon or, perhaps, Central America."

In brief, the senators wanted to ensure that the "sheep are safe and the wolves are satisfied." As for the "wolves," the Pentagon and the military-industrial monopolies, the legislators completely satisfied their appetites.

Record Budget

PM261012 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the Pentagon's Bidding"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Jun -- The U.S. Senate has approved the allocation to the Pentagon of a record $291 billion in fiscal 1985. Thus the requests of the Reagan administration, which is implementing a program for the buildup of U.S. military might that has no precedent in the whole history of the United States, have been met virtually in full.

For 10 days the Senate has been discussing individual sections of the U.S. Defense Department's budget. The upper chamber of the Congress approved almost in full the allocation of funds requested by the White House for research and development work on a major antimissile defense system including space-based elements. The Pentagon intends to spend around $1.8 billion on this program in the coming year.

The lawmakers also approved appropriations for the MX first-strike ICBM program, for whose production in 1985 the administration received $2.6 billion. Funds were also approved for the further production of the new B-1 strategic bombers and the Trident II nuclear submarines.

Commenting on the results of the voting in the upper chamber of the Congress, the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST writes: The Senate has approved another annual item of Reagan's colossal military buildup program.

Subsequently the Senate approved appropriations for the U.S. Energy Department's militarist programs, which will exceed $7.3 billion dollars in 1985. This money will be used to fund the development, testing, and production of nuclear arms, including warheads for MX missiles and nuclear missiles for the Trident II submarines. Thus the sum total of U.S. military spending will reach almost $300 billion next year. Initially the Reagan administration sought appropriations for military purposes totalling $313.4 billion. However, in view of the growing discontent in the country with the rapid escalation of military preparations, official Washington was forced to accept a certain cut in the huge sum it had originally requested.

SOLTAN CONTRASTS U.S., USSR DEFENSE SPENDING

LD261517 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The American Congress is completing the debate on federal military appropriations for the 1985 fiscal year. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Soltan writes:

The Reagan administration has requested altogether more than $313 billion for military preparations. The Senate and the House of Representatives have in principle already made their views known. Only a few details have still to be worked out. With a few exceptions the White House gets practically everything it has asked for.

Funds are being allocated for developing space weapons and the MX intercontinental missiles, for building submarines with Trident missiles and B-1 bombers, and more cruise missiles and Pershings, which are meant for Western Europe. Funds are also assigned for modernizing conventional arms. In the course of a year the Pentagon will be spending on its needs about $1 billion a day. Such huge spending on military needs does not seem to tally with the peace statements by the President and his aides. This causes concern among the Americans and even among some of the lawmakers. And, as has been the case in the past, propaganda tricks are again being used.

Almost at one and the same time the American CIA, the NATO Headquarters, and the services of the White House itself publish different reports, and they all boil down to one and the same thing: that Soviet defense spending is allegedly bigger than the American, and last year exceeded that of the United States by as much as 30 or 40 percent.

The figures, of course, are all made up. In the Soviet Union no secret is made of the national budget, and everyone has a chance to get closer acquainted with it. For already several years now the Soviet Union's defense spending has remained at approximately the same level. This year it amounts to 4.66 percent of the entire budget spending, that is R17.05 billion -- an equivalent of a little more than $21 billion American.

How, then, Washington asks provocatively, does the Soviet Union maintain, as Moscow asserts, a military and strategic balance with the United States, if it spends several times less on defense? This is a cheap trick, though to some it might seem convincing. First, in the Soviet Union military appropriations go for the needs of defense only. In the United States a big part of the budget is spent on direct war preparations, on sending punitive expeditions to countries which are not to Washington's liking, on upkeeping an almost half-million-strong army and 1,500 military bases scattered in 32 countries. As for the Soviet Union, it practically has no such spending.

Second, the Soviet Armed Forces are formed exclusively through conscription, while in the United States there is a hired army, and that is much more expensive.

Third, in the Soviet Union there is not a single person who profits on the arms race, and in the United States there is a whole group of such people. There are the arms manufacturers who in order to get bigger profits not only seek an unjustified arms buildup, but also deliberately increase the cost of some of the arms and their components and in a very substantial way.

The Soviet socialist system, where the means of production belong to the state, makes it possible to spend them in a reasonable and economic way.

But the main thing -- and I repeat -- is that the Soviet Union does not spend a single ruble more than is absolutely necessary for the reliable defense of the country and its allies. As for the United States, it has a budget earmarked for war, not peace, and that is borne out by the appropriations assigned to the Pentagon for the 1985 fiscal year. And no falsehoods can cover up the aggressive nature of that budget.

U.S. FIRST-STRIKE AIM CONFIRMED AT NEWPORT

LD270045 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] In the annual conference on modern strategy held last week in Newport, Rhode Island, senior Pentagon officials advocated the first use of nuclear weapons. They claimed that a military clash with the Soviet Union would be inevitable within the lifetime of the present generation. More on this from Igor Aleksandrov of Radio Moscow.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST the Pentagon men spoke more frankly at the Naval College in Newport than they usually do in Washington. The paper was probably referring to the election rhetoric in the capital and numerous pledges to strive for peace and a stable working relationship with the Soviet Union. In Newport everybody spoke what they thought. The secretary of the Navy, John Lehman, for one, painted plans to neutralize Cuba and bottle up the Soviet Navy in the Soviet ports and praised the first-strike concept as being vital for victory. As for Lieutenant General Bernard Trainor, he plainly said that a war with the Soviet Union was inevitable and that the United States must be sufficiently prepared to win it. Notably similar claims were coming not so long ago from President Reagan, Vice President Bush, and other members of the administration.

After coming to power over 3 years ago, the President used to say that his country might and indeed should be the first to use nuclear weapons in a so-called limited nuclear war. In his Directive 32, he calls for preparing for a protracted nuclear war with a view of winning it. The present administration from the outset stakes on preparations for nuclear warfare. To this end it launched a nuclear rearmament program and called for a crusade against the Soviet Union.

In the dark and evil times the crusaders set out to conquer other countries and barbarously wiped out followers of other faiths. But while the crusaders of the past were armed with swords, those who launched the anticommunist crusade today want to use nuclear weapons. They seem to disregard the disaster that would befall America and the rest of the world if nuclear arms were used.

When the United States developed an atom bomb, the secretary of war of the day, Henry Simpson, declared that America might use this weapon to return Russia to the mainstream of Christian civilization -- in other words, to destroy the Soviet system that the Soviet people have opted for. From documents issued later it became apparent that Washington had prepared contingency plans proceeding from its monopoly of nuclear weapons. But these insane schemes were never to be realized.

When the Soviet Union attained strategic parity with America, the American leaders had to move toward the first agreements on nuclear arms control. The nuclear threat that was seen was receding. The Reagan administration set out to reverse the trend. It's trying to upset the balance and gain nuclear supremacy. By relying on force it hopes to fight a nuclear war and win it. This has led to the present situation where war is being said to be inevitable, as the Pentagon men claimed in Newport.

THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day said that Ronald Reagan should account for the big role he plays in fomenting the present hostile atmosphere and the dangers involved. There is no disagreeing with this.

SHULTZ, KIRKPATRICK UTTER SLANDER ON TERRORISM

LD270701 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 27 TASS -- Washington, which made terrorism a matter of state policy, actively draws its allies to brigandage and violence it perpetrates in the international scene. That became clear at the three-day gathering, called "Conference on International Terrorism" which has ended here. The conference was attended, along with U.S. officials, also by representatives of a number of West European countries, Japan, Australia and Israel.

Impudent slander with regard to the Soviet Union's peaceful policy, just struggle of peoples of different countries for national liberation was profusely uttered at the conference during all three days. U.S. Secretary for State George Shultz asserted that the USSR allegedly "undermines international stability". U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick described participants in national liberation movements as miserable gangs of ravishers.

Washington used that lie to justify plans, now being drawn up by it, plans of expanding armed subversive acts in different parts of the world under the pretext of "struggle against international terrorism". As was clear from the speech of the secretary of state, the essence of these plans, being drawn up in accordance with secret Directive 138 of the U.S. National Security Council, is to use "preventive and pre-emptive actions" against those countries and organizations which conduct the policy unsuitable to Washington.

BIRYUKOV VIEWS U.S. PLAN FOR PEACE ACADEMY

LD221729 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 22 Jun 84

["A War Strategem" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vadim Biryukov writes:

They in Washington are contemplating a move to set up a "peace academy" to enable the leaders of foreign states friendly to Washington to undergo a course of training in the art of resolving international crises without having recourse to force, the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reported. This idea seems to be very strange in the light of the fact that in April alone the United States President signed Directive 138 instructing the use of force in setting things to "order" in the regions of the world which are of interest to the United States.

The inconsistency of the planned move against the backdrop of this fact is so striking that one cannot help expressing doubt as regards the real purpose of Washington's "peace academy". Are they planning to give lectures to the figures who disagree with the formula of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that diplomacy unsubstantiated by force is ineffective? Or the leaders of the allied states, who in Washington's opinion, are not generous enough when it comes to military appropriations, or are whimsical when it comes to the deployment of American first-strike weapons in their territory?

It is dubious whether the Pentagon generals are capable of instructing their allies properly in methods of action in the international arena without the use of force, they will find it hard to furnish concrete examples of that. On the contrary, since the times of the Second World War the United States has on more than on 270 occasions used weapons in conflict situations.

Under the Reagan administration an armed intervention was launched against Grenada. The United States naval artillery pounded Lebanon's peaceful areas. CIA's and Pentagon's agent saboteurs are operating arms in hand in Central America. There is every indication that it is precisely the subject of international armed provocations that the Washington lecturers of a future "peace academy" could be most efficient in.

The secrecy factor has always been of high value in the art of war. Therefore, it can be assumed that the very name "peace academy" is a war strategem designed to camouflage the real aims which they in Washington are going to set to the future educational establishment.

BOLSHAKOV CHARGES U.S. WITH HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

PM261207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Pick Up the Broom, Gentlemen!"]

[Text] Some time ago the French newspaper LE MATIN, commenting on former U.S. President Carter's attacks on the USSR and the other socialist countries in connection with "violations" of human rights allegedly occurring there, advised him "to sweep his own doorstep before lecturing others." Sensible advice, and it is not surprising that it comes to mind now. Recently the bourgeois press and some Western figures have made it fashionable to lecture the Soviet Union on what it must do in the sphere of human rights and freedoms.

It is widely known what is being done in the USSR in this sphere. True human rights, including the rights to work, education, health care, rest, housing, and so on are guaranteed by law in our country, and are improved and extended each year. The citizens of the capitalist world, where the "Common Market" countries alone have more than 12 million unemployed with almost as many in the United States, would be justified in submitting the USSR's experience as an example to be followed by some bourgeois "champions of human rights." After all, for three generations now the Soviet people in our country have not known the meaning of unemployment.

Anyone in the United States can see for himself people who have become life's jetsam in the full sense of the phrase -- unemployed, casual laborers, homeless people spending their nights on the streets, under bridges, or in parks, living in a state of privation. And all this in the richest country in the world! The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, organ of U.S. business circles, recently published an alarming statistical forecast: In 1984 30,000 Americans will commit suicide and about 300,000 more will attempt it. The reasons given by the magazine is that the young find it "very hard to struggle for jobs" while the old have "diminishing financial resources." But the U.S. Congress, just like other parliaments, prefers not to speak about the trampling of human rights in America. Exactly the same "concern" is shown by the parliaments of other "free" and "democratic" countries, where rights and freedoms exist only for the rich while remaining empty declarations for the poor. Those who are struggling against capitalistic oppression, for their real rights, and for human dignity can expect only repression and injustice. It is sufficient to recall the repressions currently taking place against strikers in Britain and the FRG.

There is no newspaper column long enough to publish the full list of political prisoners laungishing in the U.S. jails alone. But even this, it seems, is insufficient for the ruling circles there. The U.S. press reports that vast camps for "disloyal citizens" are being prepared on President Reagan's instructions.

No protests are to be heard in the West in connection with the persecution of L. Peltier, the fighter for Indians' rights in the United States. The governments there kept silent while B. Sands, member of the British Parliament, was dying of hunger in an Ulster prison. Nor are there any Western protests to be heard when the Zionists commit atrocities in southern Lebanon.

This is the price of demagogic declarations about Western "freedoms" by the advocates of capitalism. Is it strange, that they are diligently trying to present white as black by slandering the reality in socialist countries?

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S ELECTION PLATFORM NOTED

PM261505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "United States: "Democrats' Election Manifesto"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Jun -- The sessions of the committee for drafting the Democratic Party election platform have ended here. The participants in the sessions voted unanimously to approve the document, which is a kind of election manifesto with which this bourgeois party hopes to attract the votes of the U.S. electorate during the November election.

The foreign policy part of the platform stresses first and foremost the extremely militaristic course of the Republican administration, which has led to acute worsening of the international tension and intensification of the threat of war. The Democrats point to the dangerous consequences of the hardline anti-Soviet rhetoric of the current White House head and protest at his attempts to undermine the arms control process and the course of preparing to unleash nuclear war by deploying new generation "first nuclear strike" systems, such as MX and Trident II missiles and B-1 strategic bombers. The draft platform also contains an appeal to abandon plans to transfer the arms race to space and create new generation antisatellite weapons and also a large-scale system of ABM defenses with space-based elements.

The draft platform calls for holding of talks with the Soviet Union on banning anti-satellite weapons, on freezing U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals at their current level, and for the reaching of other agreements on limiting the arms race.

KENNEDY SUPPORT FOR WALTER MONDALE ASSESSED

LD262008 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1447 GMT 26 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] It seems changes have been observed on the election front in the United States, where of late everything has been unchanged. Senator Edward Kennedy has spoken out publicly in favor of the candidacy of Walter Mondale.

Kennedy, whose influence within the Democratic Party is well-known, was really speaking more in favor of unity in the Democratic Party. He gave high appraisal of the campaign and the merits of all three challengers -- Mondale, Hart, and Jackson -- and added that the time has come to halt the struggle among themselves and to concentrate finally on the Republican administration. In this respect the senator called Mondale the future candidate of the Democrats for the post of President. He did not use those words accidentally. Kennedy even said that the words President Mondale do not sound bad together.

Evidently, things have been decided and Hart's calculations of a replay are in vain. Who Mondale will choose as a running-mate for the post of vice president is a matter of importance -- he needs an influential, and principally, unexpected running-mate.

Mondale is 9 percent behind Reagan at present in popularity. This is not much. It should be remembered that in early spring he was 16 percent behind; in May 12 percent. Thus, the gap is narrowing, and it is expected that by November the chances could be virtually levelled.

Much still depends on relations between the former rivals and although Senator Gary Hart has already said he would not agree to the second role, nevertheless America's attention is rooted on today's meeting between Hart and Mondale in New York, which happens to be underway at this minute. Will this meeting be between future candidates for president and vice president, or just a reconciliation between Mondale and Hart, who reckons on being a presidential candidate in the next elections? Wait and see.

SHALNEV DECRIES COURT RULING ON REAGANGATE

LD262237 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 26 TASS — TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The Federal Court of Appeals acting clearly at the bid of the White House proclaimed "erroneous" the decision of District Judge G. Green who demanded several weeks ago the appointment of a special attorney for a thorough investigation of the circumstances of the "Reagangate", the political scandal caused by the theft by Reagan's men of confidential documents of President Carter during the 1980 election campaign. G. Green then made it plain that he seriously doubts the objectivity of the investigation carried out by the Department of Justice, the investigation which was concluded in the verdict that no breach of law had occurred.

But then, such a decision did not cause special surprise. The Department of Justice is headed by one of Reagan's closest friends, William Smith, who tried to rescue the main characters of the scandal.

They are, above all, counsellor to the president Edwin Meese, CIA Director William Casey, head of the staff of the White House James Baker and some other President's men.

Even before the court's decision the Reagan administration was constantly putting obstacles to any attempts to discover the truth. For instance, it was hampering in any way the normal procedure of an independent investigation which had been started by one of subcommittee's chairman, Congressman Donald Albosta.

A campaign of vicious hounding was launched against Senator Howard Metzenbaum who had presented new data exposing people from the Reagan's retinue of stealing Carter's important documents from the White House.

The White House clearly hopes that after the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals the scandal capable of affecting the course of the presidential election campaign will be over, but the machinations of the high-placed Washington leaders that have been revealed can hardly be covered up with the verdict that has clearly been inspired by the administration .

DELEGATION IN U.S. TO MARK POLAR FLIER'S JUBILEE

PM251601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report" "Devoted to the Jubilee"]

[Text] Vancouver (Washington State), 23 Jun -- A delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the USSR-USA Society, headed by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General of Aviation G.F. Baydukov, member of the society's board, is in the United States at the invitation of the Chkalov Transpolar Memorial Committee. The visit is taking place in connection with V.P. Chkalov's 80th anniversary and the 10th anniversary of the foundation of a U.S. public organization named for him.

A solemn wreath-laying ceremony, attended by representatives of the U.S. public, took place at the monument built near the place where the ANT-25 aircraft landed in 1937, having accomplished a nonstop flight from Moscow to the United States over the North Pole.

The Soviet delegation had meetings with Washington State Governor J. Spellman and Oregon State Governor V. Atiyeh.

The Soviet delegation's visit is widely covered by the U.S. press and television.

PRC WILLING TO STORE NUCLEAR WASTE IN GOBI

PM260946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Vienna, 23 Jun -- According to the newspaper DIE PRESSE, talks were held recently in Beijing between Austrian and PRC representatives on "the possibility of storing" Austrian radioactive waste in China. The newspaper writes that in February, China "indicated to several West European countries its readiness to conduct talks on the storage of such waste in the Gobi Desert."

NEW TIMES COMMENTS ON PRC PREMIER'S REPORT TO NPC

PM260942 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 25 15 Jun 84 pp 10-11

[V. Zubakov report: "Session of the Chinese Parliament"]

[Text] A session of the National People's Congress -- the highest legislative body of China -- took place in Beijing in the latter half of May. The parliament is convened once a year and therefore, important questions are usually discussed at its sessions.

The latest, second session of the sixth congress was no exception in this respect. It discussed the report on the work of the government, delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang; reports on the 1984 plan of economic and social development, on the execution of the 1983 budget, the draft budget for 1984, the work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The session passed a law on the autonomy of national regions and a law on military service.

In his report Zhao Ziyang highlighted many problems of internal development and the basic trends of China's foreign policy. Dwelling on the results of 1983, the premier noted the progress achieved in a number of branches of the economy. A total of 387.3 million tons of grain (this figure also includes soy-beans, potatoes and batatas) were harvested, and 715 million tons of coal, 106 million tons of oil, 351.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 40 million tons of steel and 100 million tons of cement were produced. The living standards of some sections of the population rose. Definite progress was achieved in the fields of science, education and culture. Zhao Ziyang stressed that economic advancement would remain the central task in the future too.

At the same time the premier noted serious difficulties and unsolved problems that have existed in the economy for many years. Economic efficiency is low. Under the plan production costs were to be reduced by 2 per cent in 1983 while in fact they dropped only by 0.2 per cent. The state is in serious financial straits. The 1983 budget showed a deficit of 4.3 billion yuan, whereas according to the plan the deficit should not have exceeded 3 billion yuan. The economy is still experiencing a shortage of electricity, fuel and raw materials. Transport is not coping with its tasks.

The plan for 1984 provides for an increase in industrial output of 5 per cent, agricultural output, 4 per cent and the national income, 4.6 per cent.

A reform of the economic system and the extension of foreign economic ties were defined by Zhao Ziyang as two important tasks to be tackled in this sphere. It is planned to carry out at an accelerated rate some reforms in the organization and management of industry. Zhao Ziyang said that "the plants should be given an opportunity to compete with one another" and that "competition should be encouraged." This indicates that the planning of the Chinese economy may be weakened and "market levers" strengthened. It was noted at the session that "the state plan still encompasses too much within its rigid limits."

Speaking about the "open-door" policy, the premier stressed the need "to take a big step forward in using foreign funds and borrowing from the latest technological achievements" of the West. It was stated that in addition to the four special economic zones where foreign investors enjoy substantial privileges, 14 ports situated along the entire coast of China will also be opened for foreign business. "The foreign businessmen who have invested capital in the building of industrial plants may enjoy even greater privileges" in these cities, Zhao Ziyang said. According to the premier, these cities and the special economic zones, "forming a single line along the sea coast, make up a front zone we have opened for the outside world."

A large part of the report was devoted to the building of the Armed Forces. Their role and the importance of political education was emphasized. It was announced at the session that military expenditure would be increased somewhat this year.

The session approved a law on the autonomy of national regions. At present China has 116 national autonomous territorial units with a total area comprising over 60 per cent of the country's territory. Some 70 million of their 120 million population are Hans. This situation is due to the resettlement of Hans to these regions. "The economy and culture of the national regions are at a lower level, which is to all intents and purposes a manifestation of the inequality of nationalities," it was noted at the session. The law says nothing about the right of nations to self-determination. At the same time it provides for broader rights for the national areas in their economic and cultural upbuilding under "common guidance from the centre."

Introducing a bill on military service, Yang Dezhi, chief of the Army General Staff, said that it would help to strengthen the military might of China. The law provides for the establishment of a system -- Army, militia, reserve -- capable of "mobilizing the entire people to fight a war in the present conditions." Under the new law, military ranks and the corresponding insignia will be restored.

The government's report set out the main directions of China's foreign policy. In the past year, it was noted, China pursued its "general foreign policy line" on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and "resolute struggle against hegemonism and for the preservation of world peace." At the same time, Zhao Ziyang alleged that "international tension is engendered by the struggle of the two superpowers for world domination." This statement, equating the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union with the aggressive policy of the United States, not only does not accord with reality, but to some extent even whitewashes the actions of Washington, which has proclaimed a crusade against the socialist countries, all forces of peace and progress.

China, the premier said, "attaches great importance to the development of Sino-American relations, considering them a major factor of peace and stability in the world." The Taiwan question was termed the only "obstacle" on this path. If the United States keeps its promises to "pursue a one-China policy, " the report noted, Sino-American relations will be "durable and stable."

Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of China's ties with Japan and other capitalist countries.

Declaring the intention to establish good relations with the neighbouring countries, he nevertheless tried to justify Beijing's hostile actions against Vietnam. Consequently ignoring Hanoi's numerous proposals for a peaceful settlement of all disputes and the establishment of normal relations between the two countries, the Chinese leader accused Vietnam of pursuing an anti-Chinese policy, and, as it follows from the report, made China's consent to hold negotiations dependent on the satisfaction of a number of categorical conditions.

It is indicative that the session approved the inclusion of the Vietnamese islands of Truong Sa and Hoang Sa into the newly-created Hainan administrative district in the south of China. The Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN noted in this connection that actions of this kind are openly hostile to the Vietnamese people, run counter to international norms, and fully expose the expansionist and hegemonic character of Beijing's policy.

Zhao Ziyang also dealt in his report with some aspects of Sino-Soviet relations. He pointed to the current political consultations between the two countries, noted a certain growth of exchanges in the trade, economic and other fields, and expressed Beijing's desire to a further normalization of mutual relations. At the same time, the premier repeated the "terms" on which the possibility of normalizing Sino-Soviet relations is made directly dependent. These "terms", it will be recalled effect the interests of Mongolia, Vietnam, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Moreover, it was stated, contrary to the facts, that the Soviet Union was allegedly "creating a grave threat to the security of China." Such groundless claims obviously cannot help to build an atmosphere of confidence and good-neighbourship and improve Sino-Soviet relations. The attempts to make improvement of Sino-Soviet relations dependent on the fulfilment of various "terms" show that the Chinese leaders have no desire to take a realistic approach to the solution of this important problem.

The Soviet position on the normalization of relations between the two countries was clearly stated by Konstantin Chernenko. "Our country," he said, "consistently advocates an improvement of these relations, but, naturally, not to the detriment of third countries. Progress in Soviet-Chinese relations and the participation of China in the struggle of the peoples to avert war would no doubt help to enhance the role of socialism in world affairs and to strengthen the positions of the peace forces."

CHINESE MOVIEMAKERS FETED BY FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

PM201838 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting at the House of Friendship"]

[Text] A meeting between central board members and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and a delegation of Chinese moviemakers who participated in the work of the eighth International Film Festival of the Countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin American in Tashkent, as well as a group of Chinese masters of the arts who are touring in our country, was held at the Moscow House of Friendship with Foreign Peoples 11 June.

TRUD DESCRIBES PRC PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS

PM261846 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 26 Jun carries on page 3 a 50-word article by Ye. Piskunov entitled "PRC: Health Care Problems."

The author begins with a reference to last March's "regular" congress of the All-China Society of Medical Workers, held "after a 28-week break," and describes the present situation in the sphere of public health and medical services. According to Piskunov, "The Chinese doctors today have to make considerable efforts to restore the disputed work of many links in the PRC system of health care," and says that "the funds allocated to health care needs are still extremely limited. There is a shortage of medicines, equipment, and specialists."

The author then proceeds to quote statistics showing the poor state of medicine and health services in China, briefly outlines the package of measures proposed by the Ministry of Public Health, and reports on a speech given "recently" by Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli.

U.S. DEPLOYS NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON TAIWAN

OW270544 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Lieutenant Colonel (Vukolov) talk]

[Excerpts] The U.S. imperialists will have occupied Taiwan for 34 years as of the end of this month. The following is a talk in this connection by Lieutenant Colonel (Vukolov), military observer of this station:

For 34 years Taiwan has been a pistol in the hands of U.S. imperialism aimed at the heart of China. Taiwan is now a powerful military base. According to foreign press reports, the American militarists have deployed a large number of nuclear weapons on Taiwan. At whom are those nuclear weapons aimed? The militarily strategic position of Taiwan leaves people with no doubt about this. The nuclear weapons deployed on Taiwan pose a threat to China first of all.

Taiwan's Armed Forces are now capable of carrying out various offensive combat tasks. U.S. imperialism spares no money to support the Chiang army, and its military aid to Taiwan this year remains at the 1983 level -- approximately $800 million. Recently the Pentagon officially notified Congress that it planned to sell 12 advanced C-130H military transports to Taiwan worth $325 million.

While strengthening the Kuomintang army, the American militarists have also been consolidating their military strength on Taiwan. Today Taiwan is the United States' biggest naval and air base in the Pacific. U.S. warships including submarines, surface vessels, and aircraft carriers carrying guided missiles, can berth in Taiwan's harbors. More than 70 airfields have been built on Taiwan from which aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons can land and take off.

In short, Taiwan has been and is a pistol in the hands of U.S. imperialism aimed at the heart of China. The secret portion of Executive Order No 59 on the new nuclear strategy signed by former U.S. President Carter is convincing proof of this. If the United States launches a so-called limited nuclear war, it will attack China's 100 extremely important military and industrial targets with nuclear weapons.

The American Administration wants Taiwan to serve the interests of U.S. military strategy. This is why it is constantly expanding its military strength on Taiwan. In talking with a CBS reporter, President Reagan pointed out: As far as I am concerned, I have made no concessions. There is no change at all. We will continue to arm Taiwan.

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS BANQUET IN SVERDLOVSK

SK251300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Sverdlovsk June 24 (KCNA) -- The Sverdlovsk regional committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the executive committee of the regional soviet of people's deputies arranged a banquet this evening in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The first secretary of the Sverdlovsk regional committee of the CPSU spoke first at the banquet. In the name of the Sverdlovsk regional party committee, the executive committee of the regional soviet of people's deputies and 4.5 million people in the region, I warmly welcome you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, in Sverdlovsk region, a recipient of the Order of Lenin, he said, and went on:

Speaking at a banquet in Kremlin some time ago Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union invariably calls for the reunification of the country by the Korean people in a peaceful way on a democratic principle.

We are well aware of the successes achieved by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the endeavours to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

We are pleased with the trade relations with the DPRK over the past 25 odd years. I would like to point with satisfaction to the remarkable development of the trade relations between us since you Comrade Kim Il-song visited our Sverdlovsk and the Ural heavy machine plant in 1956.

The people in Sverdlovsk vividly remember your visit to our region and the meeting of a delegation led by you with our inhabitants.

The Sverdlovsk citizens asked me to convey their best wishes to you. We express sincere thanks to you Comrade President for you said you would visit Sverdlovsk again and meet the Sverdlovsk people after your long fatiguing journey.

Speaking next Premier Kang Song-san said:

The official visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries was a historic visit conducive to bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the fraternal countries to a new higher stage and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces. Moreover, it was an important meaningful visit of great significance which marked an epochal turn in strengthening and developing forever the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet parties, countries and peoples.

We are very glad to witness, in the course of our visit to the Soviet Union, the excellent successes made by the Soviet working people, closely rallied around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress of the party.

The Korean people are very grateful to the Soviet party, government and people for showing exceptional care and all manner of sincerity so that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song may pass through without fatigue the long distant course crossing the Soviet territory.

Here we deeply feel once again the cordial fraternity of the Soviet party, government and people.

Our people greatly value the bonds of militant fraternity and friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples which were formed in the struggle for the common goal and idea, and will make all possible efforts to bring into full bloom the friendly and cooperative relations which have been consolidated still further through the Soviet visit of our party and state delegation this time.

IZVESTIYA RECALLS U.S. AGGRESSION IN KOREAN WAR

PM261522 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Sergey Agafonov article: "The Parallel of Pain and Anger"]

[Text] It is hard even to call this meeting a fleeting one. A mere instant, like the click of a camera. We were separated by a footstep and an abyss -- the demarcation line that splits the Korean peninsula into north and south.

I will probably never know the name of that burly American sergeant and his fate. But his eyes will remain in my mind. Cold, evil eyes without a spark of living human curiosity. Just how much cruelty has been instilled into this man standing on foreign soil as if he owned it. What examples has he been taught to emulate and what deals does he serve in viewing the world that way?

Here on the 38th parallel in June 1950, Washington and its sidekicks broke the silence of the peaceful sky. The "defenders" of Western civilization asserted their "right" to domination by fire and sword. Napalm attacks, chemical weapons, total terror against the civilian population -- the U.S. military tested all the cruel technology of aggression in the Korean theater.

The wounds inflicted by the now seemingly distant war still bleed today. Traditionally 25 June marks the start of a month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis.

The Soviet Union uncompromisingly champions the implementation of the Korean people's sacred aspirations and supports the peace initiatives put forward by the DPRK. This support was reflected during the recent Soviet-Korean summit talks in Moscow.

The parallel splitting Korean in two reminds us that U.S. aggression continues. Are not the web of military bases and fortified areas, the 40,000-strong occupation troops, and about 1,000 nuclear weapons evidence of aggression? Are not the knocking together of a military alliance in the Far East with the participation of Seoul and Tokyo and the plans to deploy neutron weapons and cruise missiles in South Korea confirmation of the escalation of adventurism?

How many U.S. soldiers, trained to hate and crippled by militarism, are there like the one I met on the 38th parallel? You fear for them and pity them. After all, life is not given to man for hatred. That is the appeal of millions of victims of U.S. imperialism, including hundreds of thousands of Americans who lie forever in burial mounds in Korea.

JAPAN-DPRK SOCIETY OPPOSES CHON VISIT TO JAPAN

SK271057 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The Japan-DPRK Association has demanded the cancellation of the visit to Tokyo by South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan. The letter of appeal sent to the government pointed out that inviting the ringleader of the South Korean regime, who is notorious for the bloody suppression and atrocities against the Kwangju uprisers in 1980, is intolerable.

At present, demonstrations opposing the forthcoming visit of Chon Tu-hwan are being staged throughout Japan. Two college students from South Korea went on a hunger strike in Osaka. It has been learned that the Tokyo University students will also go on a hunger strike.

JAPAN-U.S. TALKS SEEK ANTI-SOVIET MILITARIZATION

LD262236 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

Scheduled Japanese-American consultations at the level of ranking representatives of foreign policy and military departments on issues pertaining to ensuring security have opened in Honolulu (the Hawaiian islands).

The consultations serve as an instrument for coordinating the military policy of the partners under the so-called security treaty. As the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports, the Reagan administration puts forward new demands for building up the Japanese armed forces, gearing Tokyo to the U.S. global anti-Soviet strategy. As the newspaper said, Washington considers Tokyo's efforts in that field to be insufficient. It draws the conclusion that at Honolulu the United States officials will demand from the Japanese delegation a greater contribution to the "West's defence," greater control over the sea lanes in the Pacific, and a greater ability to wage long-term military operations.

At the first session of the consultations at Honolulu, Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defence for international security affairs, and Admiral William Crowe, the U.S. commander of the Pacific and Indian Ocean forces, have again reiterated the "Soviet military menace" myth. The provocative anti-Soviet pronouncements met with understanding from the Japanese delegation. Tokyo's emissaries also stressed the role which Japan plays in the Asian-Pacific region as a member of the "Western camp."

OBSTACLES TO JAPAN'S REARMAMENT BEING OVERCOME

LD261714 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 26 Jun 84

["Along the Road of Militarization" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Japanese ruling quarters are dismantling one obstacle after another to the conversion of their country into a mighty military power. It has become known that another such impediment, which has so far been holding back broad Japanese exports of armaments, has been removed.

It is known that since 1967 there has been a ban on arms exports in Japan. Prodded by arms manufacturers, official circles have long been trying to undermine it. Earlier this was done by way of exporting so-called dual-purpose hardware (heavy trucks, jeeps, rockets which could be used for both civilian and military purposes, etc).

Then the rules of the ban on exports of military-oriented products began to be circumvented with the help of insignificant modifications. It is in this way that semiconductor microelements and superthin integrated circuit boards installed in missiles, artillery units, and aircraft began to be exported. The American magazine NEWSWEEK wrote, for example, that the company Fujitsu sent 70 percent of its integrated circuits from gallium arsenide to the United States where they were used in missile manufacture.

The last in a series of steps taken in that direction was the signing by the Japanese Government last November of an agreement with Washington allowing the transfer of technology used in arms manufacture to the United States.

And then suddenly there exploded a "bomb." Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, disclosed at congressional hearings on June 12 that the Japanese Government had permitted the use of Japanese technology made available to the Pentagon to manufacture arms in the United States, including those for exports to third countries, and also allowed its use in American strategic offensive systems. Wolfowitz backed up what he said with references to corresponding statements by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Hiroshi Kitamura, head of the department for North America of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, in the budgetary commission of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Parliament on March 9.

The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN summed up what the U.S. assistant secretary of state had said as a complete emasculation of the principles of Japan's renunciation of arms exports, which the conservative government adheres to in words. But at the Foreign Ministry they hurried to express surprise in this connection, saying that Wolfowitz's statement was "inaccurate," and, KYODO news agency reported, requested explanations from the U.S. Government.

The "surprise" which Tokyo officials are now trying to express obviously is feigned. It is not the first time that they in Tokyo have ignored commitments made in the past by the Liberal Democratic governments. The practice of emasculation with the help of the policy of fait accompli of anti-war provisions of the Japanese Constitution, the principles of the renunciation of nuclear weapons, and other obligations containing militarist preparations in that country has become established in Japan. The accelerating process of militarization and the arms race in Japan are more and more often given the "green light."

KUTAKHOV, INDIA'S SINGH VISIT AIR FORCE UNIT

PM261046 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation D. Singh, chief of staff of the Indian Air Force, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy minister of defense, has visited an Air Force unit at Kubinka. He acquainted himself with aviation equipment and the Soviet airmen's combat training, life, and daily routine. The Indian guest was accompanied by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov.

Chief Marshal of Aviation D. Singh also visited the Professor N.Ye. Zhukovskiy Military Air Engineering Academy and the L.I. Brezhnev Zvezdnyy Gorodok, where he acquainted himself with the training process and inspected the training facilities.

During his stay in Moscow, the Indian Air Force chief of staff laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. The visit is continuing.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF251305 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of a number of members of the Indian Parliament headed by (?Balram) Jakhar has arrived in the Uzbek SSR. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Akil Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the members of the Indian Parliament and briefed them on achievements in Uzbekistan in developing the industrial and cultural fields under Soviet sovereignty.

Today the members of the Indian Parliament travelled to historic Samarkand City.

Delegation Departs for Home

LD261349 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1216 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun (TASS) -- The delegation of the Indian Parliament headed by B.P. Jakhar, speaker of the People's Chamber, left the Soviet Union for home today. It was in the USSR on an official visit on the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was seen off at the airport by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

CHERNENKO, LAOS' KAYSON CONDEMN PRC, THAI ACTIONS

LD261352 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today met with Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

During the conversation a comradely exchange of opinions on questions of the home and foreign policies of the Soviet Union and Laos, bilateral relations and the situation in the world took place. It confirmed the full identity of views on the problems discussed. On behalf of the LPRP, the government and the people of Laos Kayson Phomvihan expressed approval and support for the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union state and sincere gratitude for disinterested aid to Laos. Konstantin Chernenko declared that the CPSU and the Soviet Union will continue to give aid and assistance to the LPRP and the Lao people in building a new life.

After pointing out with satisfaction the extension and deepening of links between the CPSU and the LPRP and of the entire complex of Soviet-Lao relations, the sides spoke out in favour of further developing this cooperation and raising its effectiveness. Special attention was paid during the discussion of questions of international politics to the situation in the Asian Continent, in particular Southeast Asia. The participants in the meeting voiced concern about attempts by the United States and its accomplices to spread the policy of militarization and of cultivating seats of political and military confrontation to the Asian region. They strongly condemned the hostile actions of the Chinese authorities against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea as well as the recent armed provocations of Thai reactionary quarters against the LPDR. The need was stressed to intensify efforts in the struggle to strengthen peace and security in Asia. These aims would be met by the implementation of the constructive proposals of the USSR, the Mongolian People's Republic and the three countries of Indochina directed at normalizing the situation in that part of the world.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

Viktor Sharapov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee took part in the meeting.

USTINOV, OGARKOV RECEIVE SRV DEFENSE MINISTER

LD261658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, today met with Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, who is passing through the Soviet Union. A warm and friendly conversation took place on questions of mutual interest.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, also took part in the conversation.

U.S. BLOCKING DECOLONIZATION OF MICRONESIA

LD231423 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: Sue Rabbitt Roff, director of the minority rights group, has demanded that Micronesians be ensured the rights to freedom and independence. She made the demand at a meeting of the U.N. Committee on Decolonization, which has begun to discuss the question of Micronesia.

As is known, the United States, flagrantly flouting U.N. decisions, is trying to annex that territory which has been put under its trusteeship after World War II.

Sue Roff charged in her statement that in order to camouflage its annexation of the Pacific islands, the U.S. had even invented a new "legal" concept, the status of "free association", and was now trying under that pretext to discontinue the operation of the trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. The U.S. aim was to take Micronesia out of control by the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council of the United Nations and become its full master.

How "free association" is interpreted in Washington can be seen on the example of Palau which is part of the trust territory. The U.S. has annexed one-third of the island's territory to build military bases there and is using the local harbour for calls by nuclear submarines. Moreover, Washington is pressing for changes in the local constitution which has proclaimed Palau a nuclear-free zone.

According to Czechoslovak representative Jiri Pulz, granting self-government to the Trust Territory of Micronesia is part and parcel of the decolonization process. But the trustee power, completely ignoring its obligations, is erecting all manner of obstacles on this path.

AUSTRALIANS PROTEST 'KITTY HAWK' ARRIVAL IN PERTH

LD231259 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Canberra June 23 TASS -- A mass demonstration took place in Perth, the administrative centre of Western Australia, today in protest against the arrival of the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Kawk and the escorting ships of a carrier striking force of the U.S. Navy. In all, eleven U.S. warships, which previously stayed in the Gulf of Oman for a long time, have entered Perth and other port cities of Western Australia -- Geraldton and Banbury.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION IN TAJIK -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party is currently visiting Dushanbe, the capital of Tajik SSR. During their stay in the Tajik SSR, the Communists from Vietnam will acquaint themselves with the work of Tajik Communist Party committees and familiarize themselves with the work of the people's soviets of deputies, trade unions, and Komsomol organs. The guests from Vietnam will also visit the textile machinery factory and the weaving plant in Dushanbe and acquaint themselves with the work of mass media organs. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Jun 84 GF]

SOVIET-ROMANIAN TRADE UNION LINKS REAFFIRMED

PM261035 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jun 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the Soviet Union by a Delegation of the Central Council of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions (UGSR) led by Nicolae Constantin, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the USSR Central Council, was in the USSR from 17 through 23 June 1984 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

Delegation leader N. Constantin was received by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Romanian trade union representatives were familiarized with current problems of the USSR trade unions' activity, Soviet working people's life, and their achievements in resolving tasks connected with the further building of a developed socialist society. Besides Moscow, the USGR Central Council delegation visited the Azerbaijan and Armenian SSR's. It visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and social and cultural institutions and was familiarized with experience of work on improving labor productivity, saving material and energy resources, and introducing scientific and technical achievements into production; and with the practice of participating by labor collectives in management and in elaborating and implementing social development plans. The Romanian guests met with Moscow trade union activists. A Soviet-Romanian working people's friendship meeting was held at the pipe-rolling plant in Sumgait.

Talks were held between the Romanian trade union delegation and a Soviet trade union delegation led by S.A. Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the AUCCTU.

The talks between the AUCCTU and UGSR Central Council delegations were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere. During the talks, the sides exchanged information on the activity of their own countries' trade unions at the current stage.

The AUCCTU chairman described the growth of the Soviet trade unions' role in the sociopolitical system of developed socialism and their work in organizing working people to fulfill the tasks in economic and social development at the present stage set by the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. He described the high labor and political enthusiasm of Soviet people, their full support for the decisions of the party Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, and the unanimous election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It was stressed that the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's plenum speeches and other addresses are a vivid manifestation of the continuity of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state.

The leader of the UGSR Central Council delegation described the successes of the Romanian people achieved under the leadership of the RCP and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in building socialism in their country, and the activity of trade unions aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 12th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP and the program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and promoting Romania's advance toward communism. The RCP's concern to develop and improve the working of democracy and, in this connection, the trade unions' contribution to directly involving working people in participation in the management of enterprises and of society were noted.

Both delegations' leaders paid paramount attention to the course of development of Soviet-Romanian trade links and cooperation, which are an important contribution to the consolidation of the fraternal friendship between our peoples. The trade unions of the Soviet Union and Romania fully support the course of their countries' Communist Parties toward further strengthening and developing that friendship and all-around cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equal rights, and mutual respect. They noted the special importance of the joint Soviet-Romanian statement of 24 November 1976 and the talks held 4 June in Moscow between Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade N. Ceausescu, Secretary General of the RCP and president of Romania. In this connection, the sides' determination was confirmed to make fuller use of potential existing at trade union level to implement the accords reached between our countries to further deepen and improve Soviet-Romanian trade union links and cooperation and to actively help develop to the utmost production specialization and sharing between the Soviet Union and Romania and the prompt and high-quality fulfillment by labor collectives of pledges on mutual deliveries.

On this basis, the sides signed an agreement on the further development of cooperation between the USSR and Romanian trade unions.

There was an exchange of opinions on the most important problems of international relations and the world trade union movement. The delegations declared the full support of the Soviet Union and Romanian trade unions for the results of the work of the recent CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow and the documents adopted by the conference. The common desire of both countries' working people and trade unions to strengthen peace and trust between peoples, to relax tension, and to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, was stressed.

The sides expressed concern in connection with the further aggravation of international tension, particularly in Europe, as a result of U.S. and NATO actions and the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. This has forced the USSR to take retaliatory measures. The AUCCTU and the UGSR Central Council voice full support for the determination of the Soviet Union and Romania, acting in concert with the other allied socialist states, to prevent the violation of the established military-strategic balance to the prejudice of their security interests, to secure arms reduction, and ensure a balance of forces at the lowest level.

The USSR and Romanian trade union centers also support our countries' statement that, if measures are taken to halt the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, leading to the withdrawal of the missiles already deployed, steps will be taken simultaneously to revoke the retaliatory measures. This will make it possible to create conditions for the resumption of talks with a view to achieving agreements on ridding Europe of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

The sides reaffirmed the topicality of the proposals to the West European countries' trade unions contained in the documents adopted by the leaders of the European socialist countries' trade union centers in Berlin and September 1983 and in Prague in January of this year. They appeal to Europe's trade unions to play a more active role in the antiwar and antimissile movement and in the struggle to improve the situation on the continent.

In this connection, the great importance of the international meetings, held in summer 1983 in Prague with in the framework of the World Assembly "For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" was noted.

The sides declared their readiness to continue to promote the activation of European trade unions' action, regardless of their orientation and international affiliation, in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and the renewal of detente and to promote the rapid holding of the 5th European Trade Union Conference.

In connection with the resumption of work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, emphasis was placed on the USSR and Romanian working people and trade unions' interest in ensuring that the conference achieves positive accords aimed at reducing the threat of war and strengthening stability in international relations on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The sides exchanged information on the participation by their countries' trade unions in the activity of the WFTU and confirmed a mutual desire to promote the improvement and activation of its work, an increase in its prestige and influence, the strengthening of the anti-imperialist front, and the achievement of united actions in the international trade union movement.

The talks participants noted the unbreakable link between efforts to strengthen peace and the peoples' urgent desire for freedom, independence, and social progress.

After exchanging opinions on the situation in the Near East, Central America and the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, and southern Africa, the sides voiced the solidarity of their countries' working people and trade unions with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. Soviet and Romanian working people and trade unions advocate the elimination of existing centers of tension and military conflict, the prevention of the emergence of new ones, and the resolution of all disputed questions by peaceful means, through talks.

Soviet and Romanian trade unions, the talks stressed, will invariably develop solidarity with the working people and trade unions of capitalist countries and with all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, the elimination of underdevelopment, and the establishment of a new international economic order on a just and democratic foundation, and in the struggle against the rapacious policy of the multinational corporations.

The talks stressed the support of the USSR and Romanian trade unions for the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Warsaw Pact states, aimed at ensuring and consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world and at mutually striving to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the working people and trade unions of those countries.

The sides voiced the conviction that the official visit by the UGSR Central Council delegation to the Soviet Union, the talks, meetings, and conversation that have been held, and the signing of the agreement will promote the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the working people of the USSR and Romania and their trade unions.

The UGSR Central Council delegation expressed gratitude to the AUCCTU, and to the USSR trade unions and working people for the warm reception and cordial hospitality shown to it everywhere in the spirit of traditional Soviet-Romanian friendship. The UGSR Central Council chairman conveyed an invitation to the AUCCTU chairman to lead a Soviet trade union delegation to Romania on a friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The UGSR Central Council delegation flew home on 23 June. The delegation was seen off at the airport by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU; L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council; V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Department for Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries; and other senior AUCCTU workers.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was in the sendoff party.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA VISITS ROMANIA, CSSR

Arrives in Bucharest

LD261256 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 26 TASS -- A delegation of Nicaragua, led by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government, arrived here today for a working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Received by CSSR's Strougal

LD271006 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 27 TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua came to Czechoslovakia for a working visit today. The delegation is headed by member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega.

At the airport the delegation was met by member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal, other officials.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BULGARIA

LD270916 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (TASS-BTA) -- The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, Mr Qian Qichen, visited Bulgaria from June 22 through 26. Talks were held between the deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Lyubomir Popov and his Chinese counterpart. The two deputy ministers informed each other about the situation in their countries and have set forth their positions on a number of international issues of mutual interest. There were reviewed also questions concerning bilateral contacts and the wish was expressed for interstate relations to continue to develop.

The deputy minister of foreign trade, Mr Marin Marinov, and his Chinese counterpart held talks on the state and prospects of commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

The minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, received the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

AUCCTU SECRETARY RETURNS FROM GDR 25 JUN

PM261848 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova returned to Moscow from the GDR 25 June, having attended events of the GDR 20th Workers Festival.

COMMENTARY ON USSR-FRENCH RELATIONS AFTER SUMMIT

IZVESTIYA Terms Summit Useful

PM270831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Krivopalov commentary: "Useful Dialogue"]

[Text] The Soviet-French talks in Moscow between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President F. Mitterrand attracted worldwide attention. All commentators -- some with satisfaction and some with irritation -- note the useful nature of this dialogue. Many highlight in particular the repeatedly demonstrated truth that, in our restless and complex age, political confrontation is not just dangerous but threatens all mankind. International problems, both global and regional, can only be solved by means of talks, comparison of ideas, and a constructive search for ways to avert nuclear catastrophe.

It is no secret that Washington is not enamored with the West European allies'desire to display their independence, to attempt to develop their own diplomatic activity, and moreover, to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union on a mutually advantageous basis. The Reagan administration has tried various means of "influencing" its Atlantic partners in this connection, using both overt diktat and economic pressure and blackmail.

But in many cases, political realism has prevailed over the imperial U.S. demands. Despite the fact that there is now active support in Paris for NATO bloc policy, France has pursued an independent line in world affairs for too long to allow itself to be implicitly subordinated by transatlantic will. This tradition is being recalled.

The Soviet Union highly assesses all that is positive in the many years of ties and cooperation with France. Despite differences in socioeconomic structure and ideology, many factors bring our two countries together. F. Mitterrand recalled one of the most important of them in his address to the inhabitants of Volgograd, which was awarded the Order of the Legion of Honor for its immortal deeds. "Courage united us in combat brotherhood," the French president said. "Its majesty was determined by its refusal to give in to force. We are linked by the memory of these events and by the gratitude and thankfulness which shape the peoples' wisdom."

We were allies during years of the severest tests when, on the banks of the great Volga, it was decided whether or not Europe would be free from the Hitlerite vandals. Relying on this experience, the USSR and France have strengthened the ties between each other, offering other countries an example of political courage and reason.

"The collaboration between the Soviet Union and France left its notable mark on the favorable development of international affairs when detente was becoming established," K.U. Chernenko said in his speech in the Kremlin. "And conversely: When there are disruptions in Soviet-French relations this is neither to the advantage of our two countries nor in the interests of improving the international situation."

During the dialogue, the Soviet leadership laid paramount emphasis on the task of removing the threat of nuclear war from mankind -- that was how foreign commentators summed up the main results of the talks. In particular, Moscow again pointed out that the siting of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in certain West European countries has not resulted in increased security but in reduced security for everyone.

Our viewpoints do not coincide on all problems. However, as the talks showed, the USSR and France attach supreme importance to preventing the arms race from being transferred to space. Both sides stressed the issue of banning and scrapping chemical weapons.

Peaceful cooperation is bearing fruit for our countries' peoples as well. Much has been done to augment this common capital. But the reserves are truly inexhaustible -- both in the sphere of political contacts and in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural fields. This was again recalled by the Soviet-French summit talks, held in the year that the USSR and France are celebrating the 60th anniversary of their diplomatic relations.

Dadyants Cites Positive Results

PM261825 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by international observer G. Dadyants: "The Soviet Union and France"]

[Text] The visit to Moscow by French President Francois Mitterrand was undoubtedly an event of paramount international importance.

The heightened tension in relations between East and West has led to certain disruptions in Soviet-French relations. These disruptions have not been in the interests of the Soviet and French peoples. It is a good thing that France has finally realized this. The excessive tilt toward "Atlantic solidarity" observed in recent years in French foreign policy, has failed to bring France any dividends -- either in the economy or in diplomacy. In the opinion of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the very fact that Mitterrand has visited Moscow marks "a substantial change in the orientation of French foreign policy." The French leader, the newspaper stressed, deemed it necessary to resume dialogue with the Soviets at summit level and displayed initiative in the matter.

As for the Soviet Union's approach toward France, it has been and remains unaltered. With regard to France, the USSR is guided not by interests of expendiency but by constant, broad interests, by what brings the Soviet and French peoples closer together and strengthens mutual understanding and friendship between them.

It can be said immediately that the main result of the Soviet-French summit talks has been positive. There was a resumption of constructive and friendly dialogue between the two countries -- both with regard to fundamental problems of the present world situation and with regard to the prospects for bilateral Soviet-French relations. "In the opinion of the French side," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "F. Mitterrand's trip was useful and the talks were frank and took place in a spirit open to mutual understanding. The Soviets also believe that Soviet-French relations are developing in a constructive direction. That is proved by the fact that K.U. Chernenko has accepted an invitation to visit France."

True, some Western press organs, including in France, even now, after the talks have ended, are trying to emphasize not what brings the USSR and France closer but what separates them. This is generally characteristic of that section of the press that puts U.S. interests above national French interests. It is this section of the press, which over the past few years has been waging a shameless anti-Soviet campaign, setting the left-wing French Government against the Soviet Union. Here priority is given not to France's political and economic interests but to problems of the ideological antagonisms of the two social systems.

It is true, of course, that the USSR and France are divided by their ideology, differences in their social systems, differing concepts of democracy, and, of course, differences on important international problems. But we must not forget what brings the USSR and France closer. First of all there are the historical ties of friendship between the Soviet and French peoples, cemented by the joint struggle in the hardest of all wars. There are also the existing ramified ties and exchanges in the most diverse fields. Finally, there is the special responsibility for the fate of international peace and security which rests with the countries that took part in the postwar settlement and the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

It was no accident that the discussions in Moscow focused on the issue of the contribution both sides could make to the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union believes that to return international relations to the channel of detente, it is essential that the United States renounce its policy of confrontation in all directions, the desire to dictate its will to sovereign states, and its attempts to achieve superiority in the military-strategic field. Here key importance attaches to the question of nuclear arms limitation and reduction. "We do not want a nuclear arms race with the United States, still less with France," K.U. Chernenko said at the talks. "We are in favor of a mutual, far-reaching reduction of these arms. But that does mean mutual."

Unfortunately, the French Government's approach toward questions of strategic armaments and nuclear weapons in Europe differs substantially from the Soviet approach. But as a whole, the talks in Moscow revealed opportunities for a further rapprochement of views and the elaboration of parallel or joint actions in the international arena on a number of other important issues.

Thus, the USSR and France attach very great importance to preventing the transfer of the arms race into space and advocate the immediate initiation of talks to draft corresponding accords. Both sides believe that the work of the Geneva Disarmament Conference must be returned to a constructive channel to reach agreement on banning and abolishing chemical weapons. They also advocate the consolidation and expansion of the nuclear weapon nonproliferation regimen. The Soviet and French positions are close on certain issues concerning the tense situation that has formed in Central America and the Carribean and in connection with the acute aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf, and others.

It is very important that the sides should have noted the usefulness of the mechanism for mutual political consultations and expressed their readiness to continue them on a regular basis.

It has long been known that the USSR and France have established bilateral relations in the field of the economy, industry, science, and technology. At the talks in Moscow it was decided to develop and intensify them. In particular, the readiness was expressed to activate work on revealing new projects for mutually advantageous cooperation on a long-term, stable basis for the period through 2000 -- including the development of industrial sharing and technological cooperation. The further development of trade and economic and scientific and technical ties will make it possible to overcome existing difficulties that emerge in specific matters, including the elimination of France's serious deficit in trade with the USSR that arose in connection with the increase in supplies of Soviet natural gas to France.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's Germany is approaching. It is natural that the French president, a representative of the generation that took part in World War II, who was himself an inmate of one of Hitler's concentration camps and who when, after escaping, took part in the resistance movement, should have visited Volgograd, where one of the greatest battles of World War II took place, serving as a guarantee of the European peoples' liberation from the fascist yoke. Of course, this gesture of President F. Mitterrand's did not go unnoticed by the Soviet people.

This year sees the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relation between our countries. This notable date will undoubtedly be celebrated both in the USSR and in France under the sign of the consolidation of the friendship that the Soviet and French peoples nurture for each other. It is necessary not only to carefully treat the capital accumulated over decades in Soviet-French relations but also to resolutely halt attempts to sow hostility and distrust between French and Soviet people. It is to be hoped that Francois Mitterrand's visit to the USSR will promote these aims. At the present, highly crucial stage of international development, the peoples expect the Soviet Union and France to make an active contribution to the normalization of the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

Patolichev on Economic Ties

PM261551 Paris LE MATIN in French 23-24 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev: "Cooperation Between the USSR and France"]

[Text] This year we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France. We can note with satisfaction that, since then, our two countries have made a great contribution to establishing European cooperation on new and sound bases. The extension of their bilateral cooperation has strengthened their position and increased their prestige at world level, as well as peace in Europe and in the world.

France is one of the Soviet Union's main commercial partners among the industrialized capitalist countries. For instance, from 1980 to 1983 the commercial turnover between the two countries reached about R15.7 billion, in other words, 70 percent more than from 1975 to 1979.

The Soviet Union supplies France with many raw materials and, above all, with energy products. Several of Soviet industry's finished products, like automobiles, machine tools, ball bearings, tractors, radios, cameras, watches, and others, have gained a place on the French market.

France, for its part, is a major supplier to the USSR of machines and capital goods, pipes and rolled iron, consumer goods, and food products.

In the past 10 years, France has supplied the USSR with capital goods for more than 150 industrial enterprises. Soviet orders guarantee more than 100,000 jobs in France.

Soviet-French commercial and economic cooperation is thus based on three fundamental principles. It is long-term, it is large-scale, and it is mutually advantageous. On the basis of these three principles we are prepared to develop our cooperation with France.

We are currently conducting preliminary negotiations with several French companies. In particular, they relate to the supply of equipment for the exploitation of an oil deposit in the western part of Kazakhstan, the manufacture of thin belts for transformers, the automation of railroad transport, the production of frozen foods... The positive conclusion of these negotiations depends on the competitive nature of the French proposals as regards technical and commercial conditions.

Moreover, we are drawing our French interlocutors' attention to this point. For instance, because the proposals made by some French companies were not competitive, those companies lost the opportunity to sign contracts worth Fr15.5 billion in just the past 3 years.

That is why, despite everything, it is impossible to say that Soviet-French economic cooperation is not having any problems or difficulties. The imposition by France of quotas on imports of several Soviet products continues to this day. From time to time, so-called anti-dumping procedures are taken against some of our traditional exports to France.

It should be added that French companies cannot always freely conclude contracts for technological processes and advanced capital goods because those exports are controlled by organizations especially created for the purpose. In this connection, it must be clear to everybody that the Soviet Union is a country with a powerful scientific and manufacturing potential of its own and that, in buying foreign capital goods, it is only interested in the latest scientific and technical achievements.

The media and official circles in France often refer to the existence of a major surplus in favor of the USSR in its trade with France and to the possibility of this phenomenon being accentuated by the additional supplies of Soviet natural gas since the beginning of 1984.

It must therefore be stressed that periodic fluctuations in the trade balance inevitably accompany the development of trade in general. Given the scale of trade between the USSR and France, we do not think it would be fair to raise the issue of a complete and constant balance in it. I would like to point out that between 1965 and 1979 the trade surplus was in France's favor.

The situation has changed since 1979 and it is now the USSR which has a trade surplus. We understand the French anxiety and are working together with the French to ensure the more balanced development of our trade. For instance, in October 1982 we reached agreement on increasing French supplies of agricultural and food products between 1983 and 1985.

Thanks to the measures taken, the imbalance was considerably reduced in 1983. However, it must be stressed that the solution to this problem depends on the efforts of the two sides and the competitiveness of the French proposals. It is always possible to find a means of solving problems that arise and of taking into account the partner's interests. It is obvious that we are prepared to work with our French partners to find new means of working on a more balanced basis.

COMPROMISE AGREEMENT AT EEC SUMMIT NOTED

LD262238 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Fontainbleau (France) June 26 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Albert Balebanov and Yuriy Lopatin report:

Faced with the threat of utter financial failure, the heads of state and government of the Common Market member-countries were forced to agree to a compromise on the issue of the size of Britain's contribution to the budget of the "Ten". The compromise decision was taken at the session of the European Council of Communities which closed here today.

The conflict caused by London's stubborn demand for a considerable cut in its contribution to the Community's treasury, has for more than five years been a stumbling block in the way of resolving many other budgetary-finaicial problems of "Europe minor" and engendered a most acute political crisis. This was precisely the cause of a failure of the three Common Market summit meetings in a row -- in Stuttgart, Athens and Brussels.

Local observers draw attention to the fact that the terms of the compromise reached now are noticeably worse than the ones offered to Britain by her partners at the Brussels session of the European Council of Communities last March and which London categorically rejected then.

Such a sharp change in the policy of the Thatcher Conservative Cabinet is explained here both by the growing pressure on it by the other nine EEC member-countries and the poor returns for the British Tories of the recent elections to the Europarliament. A worsening of the position of the Tories in the country has forced them to look for support now on the "European scene".

The compromise providing for compensation payments to Britain, which are by far less than she demanded, is at the same time of a fragile and temporary character. It is designed, as a matter of fact, only for the period up to the end of 1986 when after Spain and Portugal join the EEC, the partners will again have to reconsider the question of contributions by the individual countries to the community's treasury.

U.S. MISSILES IN UK TRANSPORTED IN EXERCISE

LD261514 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] London June 26 TASS -- Transporters with American cruise missiles on board, mobile command points and escort vehicles left again the U.S. air base at Greenham Common for classified "launch" sites specified beforehand. This operation was carried out early in the morning so as to prevent women from the "peace camp" outside the base from blocking the "death convoy."

This is the third manoeuvre of this kind since the beginning of deployment, in November last year, of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Britain. In all, NATO and Pentagon are planning to deploy in Britain 160 cruise missiles -- 96 at Greenham Common and 64 at the base in Molesworth (Cambridge county). Although the exact number of these missiles already in British territory is not known, the London newspaper DAILY EXPRESS says that at least 16 cruise missiles at Greenham Common are in operational readiness.

U.S., NATO PRESSURING NETHERLANDS ON MISSILES

LD262114 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 26 Jun 84

["Unprecedented Pressure" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Pressure on Holland, exerted by Washington and the NATO headquarters, is not subsiding. That country's position in relation to the deployment of American cruise missiles was criticized again at a session of the NATO Special Consultative Group in Brussels on Monday. The very nature of these criticisms attest to rude pressure on The Hague.

As is known, the Dutch Government's decision, which has won parliamentary approval, provides for Holland's renunciation of the deployment of American first-strike weapons in Dutch territory in accordance with the schedule drawn up by the Pentagon and the NATO command. The decision on whether to deploy American Tomahawks was altogether postponed until November 1, 1985. But the compromise nature of the government's decision consists in the fact that it does not rule out the possibility of American missiles arriving in late 1988, making this conditional on the results of possible talks on medium-range nuclear weapons.

In Washington they immediately expressed "deep regret" over this decision, calling it "disappointing" to NATO. But things have not at all been limited to this verbal negative reaction. Holland began to be accused of "undermining Atlantic solidarity" and violating "allied commitments," among other things. The aim of this pressure, exerted in several fields at a time, including political, diplomatic, military and, of course, propaganda fields, is after all to clear the way to American cruise missiles.

Efforts are being simultaneously made to split anti-war forces, whose powerful actions have undoubtedly influenced the decision of the Dutch Government and Parliament. They could not but reckon with the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Dutch are vigorously opposed to the deployment of American missiles.

The present American Administration likes to act as an uninvited guardian of the interests of other peoples. But they in Washington and the NATO headquarters are unwilling to reckon with the will of the 14-million population of Holland, which is well aware of the mortal danger flowing from the installation of American first-strike weapons in their country as well as in other countries in Western Europe. Therefore, Dutch peace campaigners are perfectly right when they declare that the struggle against American Tomahawks is far from completed and that it will demand continued vigilance in relation to Washington's and NATO's intrigues and will require further efforts.

PCI ELECTS NATTA NEW GENERAL SECRETARY

LD261834 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Rome June 26 TASS — Alessandro Natta was elected general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) by a full-scale meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party here today. Before its election as the party's general secretary Natta was chairman of the PCI Central Control Commission.

JOURNAL CITED ON WESTERN SILENCE ON ANTONOV CASE

LD261826 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- The unusually long investigation against the slandered Bulgarian Sergei Antonov is dragging out in Rome for 19 months in succession. He has not yet been publicly faced with a single plausible charge. This is written in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by its special correspondent who visited Italy and Bulgaria. The deadline of the trial has not yet been fixed either. As a result, the newspaper writes, all canons of law have been flouted. The so-called human rights proclaimed in the West were trampled under foot. The fundamental principles of justice, humaneness, legality have been unscrupulously discarded. Western champions of human rights, so vocal in other cases, keep mum about this to this day. All the noisy protectors of Western violators of law are silent, just as the politicos, hypocrites, oracles of the bourgeois press. The reason behind such a state of things is clear: Antonov is a citizen of a socialist country.

After the arrest Antonov has been kept in strict isolation in a solitary cell. This in itself depresses the psyche of a prisoner. Legal advisor of the Antonov family Aleksandr Dospevski told the correspondent: "There are real grounds to surmise that the Roman procurator's office and police apply to Sergei Antonov some psychic tricks from the legacy of the Italian inquisition."

He believes the illegal arrest, the keeping in a solitary cell, exhausting interrogations, intrigues of informers, the house arrest, the meeting with the relatives and then the return to the prison -- all these provocations have been planned in detail in accordance with a scenario of a stage-by-stage destruction of the prisoner's psyche.

Prominent Bulgarian medic, professor of psychiatry, Ivan Temkov told the newspaper's correspondent that Antonov's treatment in the prison is based on a jesuitical system of affecting the prisoner's psyche with intermittent stresses. As a result of this Antonov developed a cerebral crisis which causes a great damage to his cardiac activity.

This viciousness would have been impossible without the total conspiracy of the authorities, judges, clergymen, pillars of society, owners of the press. They all keep mum. But all honest people loudly and persistently demand that Sergei Antonov be released.

U.S. ADOPTS DISCRIMINATORY POLICY AGAINST SWEDEN

PM270836 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "'Warning' Measures?"]

[Text] Swedish Foreign Trade Minister M. Hellstrom stated in a newspaper interview that Washington's toughening of its export policy concerning deliveries of American equipment could have the most serious consequences for leading enterprises in the Swedish economy. "This problem," the minister noted, "affects not only Sweden, but most of the countries that trade with the United States."

As is known, the White House administration is stepping up the pressure on a number of West European countries, neutral Sweden among them, in order to prevent the normal development of their trade and economic ties with the socialist states, and also in order to make those countries even more dependent on the U.S. military-industrial complex. Washington approached Sweden with particular malice, and has already adopted a whole series of discriminatory measures against it. Trade restrictions have been imposed on 10 Swedish firms (including some very reputable, well-known ones), and Sweden itself, together with a number of other countries, has been "blacklisted" by the U.S. Administration. The Swedish press frankly characterized these actions as "real repressions."

It must be said that Washington has long had "mixed feelings" about Sweden -- critical sentiments about U.S. foreign policy are widespread among its people and the state leadership. The Swedes sharply censured the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and have come out at international forums in defense of peace and detente against manifestations of racism and imperialism.

This "independent spirit" worries and annoys Washington, as does the fact that Sweden maintains traditional trade and economic relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries and advocates the development of normal international cooperation.

"Our country's population," the Swedish minister pointed out in the aforementioned interview, "is very well aware of the advantages and benefits of broad international trade exchange." He noted that in recent years, the Swedish Government has voiced its objections to the American Administration several times about its policy in the international trade sphere.

The Washington administration is evidently afraid of the further dissemination and intensification of such sentiments and the "independent spirit" in Western Europe, and in particular, in the ranks of its NATO partners. Is that not why the United States wants to use the measures it is undertaking against Sweden as a "warning," to neutralize such sentiments, which are opposed to Washington's course of sabotaging international cooperation and whipping up tension in the world?

AUCCTU DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO SPAIN

PM261849 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Jun 84 p 3

[Own correspondent Yu. Popov report: "Workers Commissions Congress"]

[Text] Madrid, 25 Jun -- The 3rd Congress of the Workers Commissions Trade Union Confederation has been held in Madrid under the slogan "Together With the Working People -- for Work and Peace."

A Soviet trade union delegation took part in the work of the congress; it was headed by AUCCTU Secretary V.F. Bogatikov, whose speech was heard with great attention by the delegates.

The AUCCTU delegation returned home 25 June.

BELOSHAPKO CASTIGATES WEINBERGER GULF REMARKS

LD262105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] In a recent interview with UPI, Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, discussed the situation in the Persian Gulf. In particular, he ruled out in the foreseeable future the possibility of a settlement to the disputes between Iran and Iraq by peaceful means, and forecast the further escalation of combat operations between these two countries. Here is a commentary by Vladimir Beloshapko, international affairs journalist:

Weinberger's statement reflected like a mirror the way of thinking of those who today determine U.S. policy in the world arena. It just does not occur to the present U.S. Administration that even the most complex and intricate problems of the international situation in mutual relations between states should be settled not on the field of battle, but at the conference table, by peaceful means. It just doesn't enter their heads that there are fully realistic alternatives to a position of strength and attempts to implant orders which suit Washington everywhere in the world by military means. It was precisely through pursuing this fallacious logic that the United States occupies defenseless Grenada, carried out the intervention in the Lebanon, and is waging undeclared wars on Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

There is little difference in the U.S. approach to events in the Persian Gulf. Behind the Pentagon chief's openly instigatory pronouncements can clearly be seen a desire by the Reagan administration to enflame still more the situation in the Persian Gulf, to prevent an end to the bloodshed between Iran and Iraq, and at a convenient moment to use this conflict as a pretext for open armed interference in the region.

This is not just a hypothetical possibility, but a perfectly real prospect. In any event, the Pentagon's military machine has already been placed on full combat readiness aimed at the Persian Gulf. There, in the regions adjoining the Indian Ocean, are plying U.S. warships, including aircraft carriers with aircraft on board capable of carrying nuclear weapons. U.S. reconnaissance planes are on constant patrol. Not days, but a matter of hours are required for the Rapid Deployment Force punitive units to carry out an intervention in any country of the region.

The Washington emissaries are persistently imposing weapons on the states situated here, and soliciting from them the right for the Pentagon's use of the military sites on their territories. In a word, a normalization of the situation in the Gulf, the possibility of which Weinberger -- not without design -- utterly rejected, would hinder the implementation of Washington's dangerous intentions.

Something else is also clear. It is precisely the United States which bears responsibility for the fact that a once peaceful region which has virtually important significance for many countries of the world is being turned into a powder keg.

IRAQI, IRANIAN, U.S. SOURCES CITED ON GULF WAR

LD261922 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 26 TASS -- Hostilities are continuing on the Iran-Iraq front. According to a communique of the Iraqi High Military Command, over the past 24 hours Iraqi troops attacked the enemy in the central sector. Iraqi Air Force helicopters attacked Iranian combat positions, patrols and communications. The enemy suffered losses in manpower and materiel, the communique says.

Iraq has again declared that Iran has acted in breach of its commitment to refrain from bombarding peaceful populated localities. According to a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman, Iranian long-range artillery shelled a populated locality in Basra Province.

Nicosia June 26 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reported that in the course of a day Iranian air defences brought down three Iraqi war helicopters. Iranian artillery shelled enemy military installations, including defence and engineering facilities.

Iran also said that in breach of the commitment not to attack civilian objectives, Iraqi artillery shelled the Iranian cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr destroying tens of apartment houses.

The United States defence secretary has again reiterated that the United States was prepared to give assistance to the Persian Gulf countries. The statement made by the American defence secretary to newsmen is evaluated here as a fresh threat from the White House to launch military intervention in the Persian Gulf area, where a United States naval armada including aircraft carrier, cruisers, frigates and other naval ships is already concentrated.

New York June 26 TASS -- The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that the United States Administration is responsible for the escalation of hostilities in the Persian Gulf area. The USA, the newspaper underscores, is building up its military presence in that area and exerting open power pressure to bear on the warring parties. The Pentagon is supplying weapons and training military personnel for the countries, which may decide upon armed interference in the Iran-Iraq war, and is encouraging its West European allies to step up arms supplies to the belligerents. Yet the most dangerous factor, THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses, is Washington's threat to launch a direct military intervention.

ENVOY DELIVERS GROMYKO MESSAGE TO VELAYATI

LD261056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] USSR Ambassador in Tehran Boldyrev this morning met and conferred with our country's Foreign Minister Velayati. In the course of the meeting he submitted a written message to our country's foreign minister from USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. They also held talks on issues of mutual interest between the two countries.

SOVIET-IRANIAN STEEL COOPERATION VIEWED

NC270713 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Kerch in Crimea, Ukraine, that the Kerch metal manufacturing plant has produced another series of technical equipment for high-blast furnaces and steel casting, as well as blacksmithing equipment before the deadline and has sent this equipment to Iran. This equipment is destined for the Esfahan steel mill which was built in Iran with Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation. Activities to expand the Esfahan steel mill and to increase its output to 2 million tons of steel per year are now being carried out. In the future, this plant's output will reach 4 million tons. The Esfahan steel mill not only meets Iran's steel and cast iron needs, but also employs more than 60,000 people.

Konstantin (Garnienko), director of the Kerch metal manufacturing plant, said in an interview: The plant's employees are trying to fill Iran's orders as best as possible. They know that the equipment they produce will enable the construction of the second phase of the steel mill to be completed as soon as possible. As a result, Iran's dependence on Western monopolies which are trying to (?destabilize) the country's economy, are obstructing the normal activities of Iran's economy, and are creating a schism in the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran will decrease. Konstantin (Garnienko) said: Soviet workers believe that these efforts by enemies of Soviet-Iranian good-neighborliness and cooperation are doomed.

Iran's orders are being filled by 10 other industrial units in Crimea. Polishing equipment, hydraulic presses, conveyer belts connecting automatic machinery for canning industries, equipment for mine exploration and for electric welding, and parts for agricultural machinery are produced at these plants. The shipping route that links the Iranian ports of Anzali and Nowshahr with West Europe aids the fast transport of cargo to Iran. The Black Sea port of Kerch is the transport center for Iran's transit cargo. Meanwhile, Soviet ships are also loaded in Kerch port. These ships carry goods to Iran on the basis of the Soviet-Iranian economic agreement.

PRAVDA CITES SYRIA'S KHADDAM ON USSR TIES

LM261513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interview With 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam"]

[Text] Beirut, 25 Jun -- The United States suffered a political and military defeat in Lebanon, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stated. In an interview for the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI he pointed out that the U.S. political defeat took the form of Lebanon's denunciation of the 17 May 1983 agreement imposed on it by Israel, and its military defeat took the form of the withdrawal from Lebanese soil of American troops and troop contingents of the other NATO countries which belonged to the so-called "Multinational Forces."

The Syrian vice president stated that if Israel perpetrates aggression against Syria, the Syrian troops will use every available means to rebuff it.

Abd al-Halim Khaddem spoke highly of the state of Soviet-Syrian relations, stressing that they serve the interests of the two countries as well as the interests of all the Arab peoples. Noting that the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria was an important milestone in the development of these relations, the Syrian leader stressed Syria's desire to continue to develop relations with the Soviet Union.

TIES WITH MOZAMBIQUE VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

PM261050 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 84 p 3

[Dispatch by A. Kurguzov: "New Shoots"]

[Excerpts] Maputo-Moscow -- On 25 June the People's Republic of Mozambique celebrates the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The young African state, having cast off the fetters of imperialism, is developing along the path of socialist orientation under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party.

In the first days of the people's power Frelimo drafted directives on the amalgamation of small, separate minor farms into collective villages envisaged as the transitional stage toward a higher level of cooperative farming. Since 1975 almost 1,500 collective villages have been formed in Mozambique in which 1.8 million people live and work and in which 370 agricultural cooperatives and nearly 60 state farms are in operation. The cooperatives produce most of the agricultural output. Cooperatives of fishermen, construction workers, and folk craftsmen are also working successfully in the provinces.

Overcoming numerous difficulties in socioeconomic development, the young republic relies on the experience and fraternal support of the socialist community countries, primarily the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Bulgaria. The friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1977 serves as the basis for the consolidation of cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique.

Specialists from Uzbekistan give considerable assistance to the young republic in raising cotton production. Three leading state combines have been created in northern Nampula Province with the Soviet Union's assistance. Thanks to the use of modern "white gold" harvesting methods, labor productivity and yield have more than doubled.

The drafting of a general plan for the use of water and land resources of the Limpopo Valley was recently completed, effected by Mozambique specialists in close cooperation with scientists from the USSR. Soil maps have been drawn up and geological and hydraulic surveys of the terrain have been carried out.

With the Soviet Union's aid an industrial teachers technical collece and five vocational and technical colleges in which Soviet teachers are working have been created in Mozambique.

The construction of a new society is taking place under difficult conditions aggravated by the subversive actions of bandits from the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" equipped and armed by the racist Republic of South Africa and the CIA.

The racists' expatiations concerning their desire to develop friendly relations with neighboring countries are merely a convenient screen for continuing subversive actions and preparing new acts of aggression. In resorting to hostile propaganda, economic pressure, and overt acts of aggression, the apartheid regime is seeking to prevent the Mozambicans' normal working activity and to compel the young state to renounce the struggle against racism and apartheid and its independent foreign policy course.

The Frelimo Party is calling people to the struggle for a new life, the consolidation of sovereignty, the overcoming of economic backwardness, and the abolition of the consequences of colonialism. The Mozambique people are marching along their chosen road of independence and progress.

KOMMUNIST PUBLISHES ARTICLE ON ANDROPOV BIRTHDAY

LD261024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 26 June (TASS) -- Sometimes the sparse lines of one man's biography reflect the history of a whole country. Such is the biography of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, writes the journal KOMMUNIST. In its latest issue, it publishes an article to mark the 70th anniversary of the birth of this outstanding figure.

"Whatever Central Committee assignment Yuriy Andropov was carrying out, he always emphasized that the work should definitely be conducted within the channel of party policies and decisions. He was a party man to the core and devoted to the Leninist style and the principle of collective leadership," says the article.

The journal quotes the words of Konstantin Chernenko, who noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum that "the best political and human qualities of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov were revealed particularly vividly in the posts of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He did not spare himself, endeavoring always to get on top of the tasks facing him."

"It is well-known," the journal notes, "how much the party succeeded in doing in this brief segment of time, affirming in the life of society much that is new and fruitful. The efforts of the party and the entire people, aimed at accelerating the development of the economy, strengtheing party, state and labor discipline and raising the responsibility of cadres, were stepped up even more. The creative activity and initiative of the masses were further developed. The fight against phenomena so alien to our society, such as embezzlement, bribery, excessive bureaucracy and disrespect for the people, was strengthened."

"Needless to say, this met the interests of the Soviet people and furthered the consolidation of the authority of socialism in the world arena."

The journal goes on to write about Yuriy Andropov's great contribution to the development of issues of socialist democracy, economic policies, and other theoretical and practical problems.

"His strong sense of continuity [preyemstvennost] is of vital significance to the successful implementation of the Leninist course of the party," continues the article. "This not an abstract concept, but a real living matter. The essence of continuity consists above all in moving forward, without pausing, backed up by all previous achievements, creatively enriching accumulated experience, and concentrating the collective thought and the energy of Communists, the working class, and the whole of the Soviet people on unsolved tasks and key problems of the present and the future. The work of the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums was imbued with precisely this mood."

"And the fact that positive moves have now begun to appear in the development of the national economy, that major programs are being consistently implemented in the social sphere, that comprehensive cooperation between countries of the socialist community is developing, that the attempts of U.S. imperialism to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the Warsaw Pact are being frustrated -- all this goes to indicate: the course outlined by the party is the right one, it enjoys active and unanimous support from the Soviet people," writes the journal KOMMUNIST.

DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

PM261840 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 12 publishes on pages 202-207 a series of USSR Council of Ministers resolutions signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, as follows:

Resolution 75, detelined Moscow, Kremlin, 30 January 1984, "relieves Comrade F.V. Sapozhnikov of his duties as USSR deputy miniter of power and electrification on his retirement."

Resolution 76, detelined Moscow, Kremlin, 30 January 1984, "appoints Comrade A.K. Zabeluyev deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems."

Resolution 77, detelined Moscow, Kremlin, 2 February 1984, "appoints Comrade S.F. Chasnyk deputy minister of power machine building, following the release of Comrade Yu. V. Kotov from these duties on his transfer to other work."

Resolution 78, detelined Moscow, Kremlin, 2 February 1984, "appoints Comrade C. Maslov deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Nuclear Power Industry."

Resolution 79, datelined Moscow, Kremlin, 10 February 1984, "relieves Comrade V.P. Loginov of his duties as USSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources on his transfer to other work."

Resolution 80, datelined Moscow, Kremlin, 10 February 1984, "appoints Comrade A.P. Zaytsev deputy minister of power machine building."

SERIOUS PROBLEMS CITED AT UZBEK PARTY PLENUM

PM261444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by special correspondents N. Gladkov, N. Kozhanov, and Yu. Mukimov: "Establishing Discipline and Educating Cadres; From the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Tashkent -- As has already been reported, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum which was held the other day discussed the tasks of the republic's Communists in further strengthening party and state discipline and improving the selection and education of cadres in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the February and April (1984) Plenums of the party Central Committe and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Running right through the report delivered by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches of the plenum participants, was the idea that the development of the republic's economy and culture and the improvement of people's life depend to a decisive degree on the smooth, harmonious work of party organizations and their leadership organs, on their principled approach, and on the readiness of each Communist to place the interests of the party and people above everything else.

During the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans, in the conditions of the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and with the all-round assistance of all our country's peoples, Uzbekistan's working people have achieved some successes in various sectors of the national economy.

The power industry, ferrous metallurgy, machine building, metalworking, and the chemical industry are developing at an accelerated rate. In agriculture, extensive areas of former waste land have been opened up. Science and culture have risen to a qualitatively new level.

In a word, much has been done. A mighty production, scientific, and technical potential has been created, and now the most important thing is to utilize that potential thriftily and to the greatest possible effect and to firmly pursue the party's course of intensification of the national economy. How is the republic coping with this task? That is a vitally important question. It was at the center of the plenum participants' attention. And concern and anxiety could clearly be heard both in the report and in the speeches.

Well, unfortunately there are serious grounds for such concern in the republic. Indicators have deteriorated in a number of important sectors of the national economy, the efficiency of social production is falling, and intensive factors operate only weakly. Many production capacities are not satisfactorily utilized despite the surplus of manpower. Return on capital, the rate of growth of labor productivity, and output quality lag behind the all-union level. In the first 3 years and 5 months of the current 5-Year Plan, more than one-third of all the republic's enterprises failed to fulfill plans for output sales taking delivery commitments into account. Losses of work time and cadre turnover are barely diminishing. In capital construction, the stumbling block is still the dispersal of capital and resources and the excessive cost and poor quality of the projects handed over. Moreover, the construction of buildings outside the plan has become widespread, many of them being built for prestige purposes, extravagantly. And this is often at the expense of the fulfillment of the targets set for commissioning housing, schools, hospitals, and other sociocultural facilities. Not enough attention is devoted to the living conditions of people working in production.

Clearly undesirable tendencies have also emerged in the agrarian sector of the economy. The return on irrigated land is falling and hundreds of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are operating at a loss. The measures elaborated in the republic for increasing livestock raising productivity are being implemented only poorly.

What about cotton? "White gold" rightly made Uzbekistan's reputation, and is its pride. But here, too, as was noted at the plenum, not everything is going well. Basically, the yield is not increasing. The volume of raw cotton procurements in the last 8 years has, it is true, increased, but the output of fiber has fallen by 76,000 tons. Yet the fiber is really the reason why cotton is cultivated! It was stated in the speeches that we should go over to that indicator and evaluate the cotton growers' efforts in terms of end results.

So the republic's national economy is showing -- alongside its achievements -- a number of weak links, and serious omissions have been uncovered. Where do their roots lie, what are the factors which have given rise to them? What has prevented the republican party organization from setting about eliminating them promptly? The profound analysis conducted by the plenum participants gave a frank, fair answer to these questions: Gross blunders in the style of leadership of economic and cultural building have been committed in the republic, a clear gulf has emerged between words and deeds, and deviations from the Leninist norms and principles of party life have been uncovered.

Nor were the proper conclusions drawn, the speeches noted, from the CPSU Central Committee resolutions adopted in recent years, which pointed to serious shortcomings in the organizational and political work of the republic's party organs and in the fulfillment of socio-economic development plans.

It is well known that the standard of party leadership is determined first and foremost by the selection of cadres, the state of criticism and self-criticism, collegiality in work, and the effectiveness of monitoring of the execution of decisions adopted. Here only one link has to be weakened for it to affect the results of all work. The speeches by M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Tashkent party obkom, N. Turanov, first secretary of Kashka-Darya party obkom, N. Zheleznov, electric fitter at Tashkent's October Revolution freightcar repair plant, and others cited many instances indicating that in a number of party committees, republican institutions, and departments, all these links were more or less weakened.

Take, for instance, the former leaders of Kashka-Darya, Dzhizak, and Bukhara Oblasts. Verbally, they are not averse to talking about the importance of selecting cadres for their practical and political qualities, and from the platforms they vowed loyalty to these principles. But in practice, it became the normal thing there to choose people for leadership posts according to the principle of whether they are your relatives, come from the same place, or are personal friends. And of course, this cannot fail to create an atmosphere of permissiveness and covering up for one another. Workers who compromised themselves were protected and transferred from one leadership post to another. In Samarkand and Fergana Oblasts, for instance, one-third of all leaders removed for some kind of violation received a new appointment in this way, while in Syr-Darya Oblast one-half of them did.

In conditions where people cover up for one another and where there is a lack of control and an attitude of permissiveness, the possibility of moral collapse and degeneration in certain workers is not excluded. Some leaders begin to concern themselves not so much with the task entrusted to them, as with their own prosperity. It is a short step from here to write-ups, embezzlements, and the use of one's official position for self-seeking purposes.

A number of oblasts and rayons, for instance, instead of organizing work properly to increase livestock raising productivity, introduced the antistate practice of buying up butter in the stores and handing it over toward the plan for milk deliveries. The same kind of trickery -- that is all you can call it -- was launched by the leaders of certain farms in order to "fulfill" plan targets for meat. Naturally, all this boomeranged on the sovkhozes' and kolkhozes' economies.

And what about the party committees and the republican Communist Party Central Committee? After all, they received many letters from working people alerting them to this pernicious practice and other abuses locally.

"There were also press articles about this, in particular in PRAVDA," by S. Ganiyev, first secretary of Gizhduvanskiy party raykom in Bukhara Oblast. "Nonetheless, usually there was no serious, uncompromising party evaluation of the violations exposed, shortcomings were hushed up, and everything was confined to half-hearted decisions and formal replies."

Severely criticizing instances of this kind, the speakers repeatedly referred to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April Plenums and the propositions put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko to the effect that the struggle of the party and people against ignominious instances of the squandering of state resources, window dressing, abuses of official positions, embezzlement, and bribery is not just a temporary campaign. It is a line which will be pursued permanently and strictly.

The report and the speeches of the plenum participants were permeated with the desire to resolutely eradicate such phenomena.

The republican party organization, it was stated from the platform, has every opportunity to strengthen all sectors with cadres who are boundlessly devoted to the party's cause and possess a modern-day level of knowledge, organizational abilities, and the ability to resolve the tasks set from the standpoints of statewide interests.

There are really tremendous reserves here. Every year the republic's VUZes and technical schools produce more than 100,000 specialists. And there are people who can set young workers an example. The plenum named leaders who are characterized by a high sense of responsibility and party discipline, a state approach to the cause, initiative, enterprise, the ability to consult with people, and personal modesty.

An important means of educating cadres and combating various kinds of violations and distortions in their work is criticism and self-criticism. But in the republican party organization's activity, the plenum participants admitted, this reliable tool is still only poorly used, and in a number of cases has simply been consigned to oblivion. In many party committees, ministries, and departments, an atmosphere of ostentation, of issuing victorious dispatches, prevailed until recently, and shortcomings were mentioned only quietly and in passing.

Thus in Kara-Kalpakia and Namangan and a number of other oblasts, the same speakers usually used to speak at party committee plenums. And in their speeches, the main attention was devoted to praising the services of leading officials, pleasing them, and representing the state of affairs in a rosy light.

"The republic Communist Party Central Committee was not free from this, either," N. Yermolayeva, supervisor at the Fergana textiles combine, stated from the plenum platform. "At a previous plenum, on behalf of our collective, I made a number of critical observations concerning M. Kurbanov, the republic's minister of light industry. And? The minister kept quiet, and no measures were taken. The Central Committee department and the Central Committee secretary in charge of the sector ignored this incident."

How can we seriously speak of real collegiality in the work of leadership organs in conditions where, in many party committees, certain decisions on important problems are sometimes adopted more or less without collective discussion? This reproach, it was noted from the plenum platform, could once again be addressed to the Bureau and Secretariat of the republican Communist Party Central Committee.

All these omissions could not fail to affect the state of that important sector of party leadership, the monitoring of execution of resolutions adopted by the party and government, and of their own decisions. How many times has the republican Communist Party Central Committee approved the initiatives of labor collectives and outlined measures to disseminate them? But who has subsequently reminded people about them and demanded explanations for the wrecking of the decisions adopted?

There was serious criticism at the plenum of instances of paper-shuffling, of party committees taking the place of soviet and economic organs and duplicating their work, and of petty interference in their activity. It can hardly be normal for the party committee leaders and apparatus to be directly involved, for instance, in the distribution of bricks, estimating the numbers of livestock on farms, distributing machinery, seed, and fertilizer -- And as for the mania for creating all kinds of staffs, commissions, councils, and organizing committees, the Tashkent Gorkom alone formed nearly 50 such subunits in the last 3 years.

One of the main conditions for an improvement in the state of affairs named by the plenum participants was to enhance the role of primary party organizations in every way.

It is not permissible in any circumstances to let any leader slip out from under their control, whatever post he holds. Yet this practice has become fairly widespread in the republic. However, what the workers who have compromised themselves most fear is having to account to their party organizations and to public opinion in the labor collective, and extensive publicity. It is the lack of vigilant, inescapable monitoring from below that gives rise among certain leaders to an open display of conceit, selfish arrogance, high-handedness, and a consumerist mentality.

The plenum participants' opinions were united: It is necessary to reinstate in the life of every party organization the rule -- broken in a number of places -- of dealing strictly with every worker, whatever post he holds, for the least violation of the demands of the CPSU rules and the norms of communist morality.

The causes of the shortcomings permitted were discussed exactingly and self-critically at the plenum. At the same time, the speeches noted, something else must be noted: In fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April Plenums, the republic's Communists and party organizations have markedly stepped up their work to enhance the cadres' responsibility and strengthen socialist discipline.

The plenum expressed firm confidence that Communists, leadership cadres, and all working people in the republic are overcoming the existing shortcomings and omissions, will ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the current year and the 5-Year Plan as a whole, and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

The plenum was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

GORBACHEV SPEAKS IN SMOLENSK, ASSAILS U.S.

LD271153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Smolensk, 27 June (TASS) -- "Faced with imperialism's increased aggressiveness, we have to be on the alert, display high vigilance, and strengthen our defense as never before. However, together with this, we do not believe that the cause of international detente has been irrevocably undermined," stated Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary. He spoke today at a festive session in Smolensk in connection with the presentation of the Order of Lenin to this ancient Russian town. It has been awarded the supreme Soviet award for great successes achieved by the town's working people in economic and cultural construction, their vigorous participation in the revolutionary movement, and the significant contribution in ensuring the rout of the German fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

The international situation, said Mikhail Gorbachev, is now tense. The aggressiveness of imperialism's reactionary circles, driven by the Reagan administration, is being strengthened. They are pushing through more and more new programs for an arms buildup, including in space. From one day to the next, the United States is whipping up an atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and antisocialism and encouraging all sorts of extremist, ultrarightist, essentially profascist forces' activities.

However, having become convinced that their overtly provocative statements are discrediting U.S. policy, the White House rulers are now hypocritically making declarations about devotion to peace and disarmament but in fact staking as before on military strength in the hope of upsetting the military-strategic parity between the United States and USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization, in their own favor, at whatever cost.

The more aggressively the ruling circles of imperialism act, the greater resistance they meet from the forces of peace, first and foremost the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, the international communist movement and other anti-imperialist forces, and the mass antiwar movement in West Europe, Japan, and the United States itself.

The world does not want to and will not live under U.S. diktat. We are convinced that sooner or later the world community of peoples will manage to bring those politicians who, forgetting their responsibilities, are creating a threat to the very existence of mankind, back onto the path of realism.

In the face of imperialism's increased aggressiveness we have to be on our guard, display high vigilance, and strengthen our defense as never before. However, together with this, we do not consider the cause of detente to be irrevocably undermined. Striving to achieve a turn for the better in the development of international life, the USSR, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has repeatedly stressed, comes out in favor of an honest dialogue, filled with real content, as well as serious negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security. The unswerving adherence on the part of the USSR and all fraternal socialist countries to the cause of peace was extremely convincingly demonstrated by the recent economic summit of CEMA member countries.

Mikhail Gorbachev devoted much attention in his speech to the country's economic and social development plans.

The party Central Committee and government, he said, is implementing a system of major measures to ensure public-sector production's dynamic development and all-embracing intensification. This is the only true and reliable way to create a highly efficient economy and, therefore, consistently improve the life of the Soviet people.

We have every opportunity for successfully resolving the current tasks and at the same time getting down to the more complex, long-term affairs. In this connection, Mikhail Gorbachev drew attention to certain important directions of the work intended to hasten the economy's transfer onto the rails of intensification.

Recently, the speaker continued, work to improve the economic mechanism and the entire management system has been stepped up. Much of what is now being tried out will be used extensively in the practice of managing the economy in the 12th 5-Year Plan Period, which must ensure a decisive turning point in the intensification of the national economy on the basis of more fully merging the advantages of our social system with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution.

Our party, Mikhail Gorbachev said, is entering a period of immediate preparations for the next, 27th, congress. In moving toward this great political event, it is striving to activate the Communists' collective thought, more fully use the masses' rich experience, and on this basis, profoundly, objectively, and scientifically determine our strategic reference points [orientiry]. The prospects, the ultimate aims towards which we strive, will be clearly outlined in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

Presenting the award to the city, Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the fate of Smolensk has always been inextricably linked with the fate of our nation. Smolensk's heroism and courage in the fight against Hitlerite fascism will remain in the people's memory forever. For more than 2 months, Soviet servicemen and the inhabitants of the city and its environs waged fierce battles against the aggressors. The battle of Smolensk has gone down in history as one of the greatest and most stubborn battles of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War.

Present-day Smolensk is a worthy monument to those who established Soviet power here, those who defended it in the terrible war years, and all who put vast labors into its distinctive appearance [oblik] and cultural and industrial development.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS TATAR ASSR, VLYANOVSK OBLAST

LD261257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Reserves for increasing production efficiency, the introduction of achievements of scientific-technical progress and the fulfillment of party tasks for increasing labor productivity and lowering production costs, and the successful implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan were discussed at meetings held between Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and industrial and agricultural workers, leaders of party and administrative bodies, and representatives of public organizations during his visit to the Tatar ASSR and Ulyanovsk Oblast 22-26 June.

Comrade Vorotnikov visited industrial enterprises, kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields and farms, and rayon agro-industrual associations. He asked about life, work, daily existence, and specific activities to fulfill state social development plans for the labor collectives. Great attention was paid to issues connected with the intensification of production, economy and thrift; the fuller exploitation of reserves for consumer goods production; and the development of agro-industrial complexes and subsidiary plots at enterprises.

Comrade Vorotnikov visited the places linked with Lenin's memory in Kazan and Ulyanovsk. At obkoms, meetings were held with members and candidate members of obkom bureaus and with the party economic aktiv. Emphasized was the fact that the most important conditions for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the following CPSU Central Committee plenums are developing the workers initiative and creativity, strengthening discipline, and increasing responsibility for entrusted tasks. It was noted that the Soviet people are moving towards the 27th CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which will adopt new wording for the Party Program and define the main directions of the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the period up to the year 2000. In light of Chernenko's instructions, working these problems out in a specific and profound manner has become the immediate and urgent task of all party and administrative bodies.

CPSU'S KUNAYEV ATTENDS FESTIVE MEETING IN ALMA-ATA

PM261828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The 100th anniversary of outstanding Kazakh poet and composer Kenen Azerbayev was marked by a festive session in Alam-Ata today.

The festive session was attended by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

MORE ON FIRST DAY OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

PM260950 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

["Information Report on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Excerpt] At the morning session, the chairman read out questions from deputies A.D. Chervyakov (Kirov Oblast Kotelnichskiy Electoral Okrug) and N.D. Yakovleva (Pskov Oblast Dnovskiy Electoral Okrug) addressed to Comrade V.P. Batrakov, RSFSR minister of rural construction, on the nonfulfillment of plan targets for the construction of housing and of projects for social, cultural, municipal, and consumer service purposes in the rural districts, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in Kirov and Pskov Oblasts. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet decided to include the questions from Deputies A.D. Chervyakov and N.D. Yakovleva on the agenda and to examine them at the end of the session's work.

The second session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1600 hours.

Comrades V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Kuznetsov, and I.V. Kapitonov took their seats in the boxes.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

Discussions on the report on the first item of the session agenda continued. The following deputies spoke in the debate; L.A. Zemlyannikova (Bashkir ASSR Beloretskiy Electoral Okrug); Ye.M. Podolskiy (Tambov Oblast Morshanskiy Electoral Okrug); G.F. Krasnoperova (Kemerovo Oblast Leninskiy Electoral Okrug); F.I. Polivanov (Rostov Oblast Zimovnikovskiy Electoral Okrug); M.S. Karimov (Bashkir ASSR Alsheyevskiy Electoral Okrug); G.P. Veselov (Kuybyshev Oblast Chapayevskiy Electoral Okrug); V.M. Tretyakov (Arkhangelsk Oblast Velskiy Electoral Okrug); A.M. Zubov (Perm Oblast Kochevskiy Electoral Okrug); and V.G. Brykalov (Ivanovo Oblast Shuyskiy Electoral Okrug).

The 9th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, is continuing its work.

SAKHAROV ALLEGEDLY SENDS TELEGRAM TO DAUGHTER

OW262340 Hong Kong AFP in English 2306 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 26 (AFP) -- The daughter-in-law of Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov said here today she had received a telegram signed by Mr Sakharov and his wife, Elena Bonner, saying they were alive and well, but said she doubted the wire's authenticity.

Tatiyana Yankelevich said the wire arrived yesterday at her U.S. home in Boston from Gorkiy where the Sakharovs are in internal Soviet exile.

She said it contained birthday wishes to her husband, Efrem Yankelevich, who expressed surprise that the Sakharovs had awaited his birthday to provide news of themselves.

The telegram was sent from Gorkiy when French President Francois Mitterrand was on an official visit to the Soviet Union earlier this month.

Mrs Yankelevich, daughter of Mrs Bonner, said the last news she had from the Sakharovs arrived on April 18, saying they had begun a hunger strike in efforts to secure an exit visa for Mrs Bonner.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH HEAVY INDUSTRIES MINISTER -- The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decides to appoint (Nikolay Mikhaylovich Matiyevskiy) as minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises of the Kazakh SSR. The Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kazakh SSR relieved Aleksandr Vasilyevich Lomov of his duties as minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises of the Kazakh SSR due to his transfer to another position. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1400 GMT 25 Jun 84 LD]

IVASHCHENKO ON PROBLEMS, GOALS OF WHEAT HARVEST

LD261814 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by IZVESTIYA observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko]

[Summary] The wheat harvest is about to start in the Caucasian steppes, the Ukraine, and other large wheat-growing areas in the country. Care must be taken to ensure that not a single grain of wheat is lost, in order "to make up for shortages of past years." Emphasis must also be placed on quality, as laid down by the food program.

The grain yield for every year of the last 5-year plan was, on the average, 205 million metric tons. Approximately 40 million metric tons are required for making bread and other bread products. The problem is that improved wheat varieties -- strong, hard, and valuable strains -- often have to be brought in from the eastern regions, even to the Ukraine, in order to produce the finest baking flour. This is because no matter how much fertilizer is applied and how high the quality of the seed, one cannot grow the right type of wheat in areas like Moscow, Novgorod, and Minsk oblasts, due to the lack of warm weather and sunlight. It is only under the hot sun, in the steppes of the Transvolga region, Kazakhstan, and Altay kray that these varieties can grow successfully.

Harvest yields can also be improved by closer cooperation between farmers and procurers at elevators, as demonstrated by last year's successes in Kustanay and Turgay Oblasts and Stavropol kray, where harvest yields have increased by 3.5 quintals per hectare over 3 years of the 5-year plan and more than 1 million metric tons of strong, valuable, and hard wheat strains were purchased. Omsk Oblast also increased purchases of these strains by 25 percent and a stable yield of first-class grain is being produced by the Kuban.

CORRECTION TO 5-MONTH LIVESTOCK FIGURES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "5-Month Stockraising Statistics Published," published in the 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages T 1-3:

Page T 2, under the heading "III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics," the figures for the Ukraine should read: 110, 105, 100.9, 110, 111, and 102. The figures for Kirghizia should read: 110, 109, 106, 113, 111, and 104.

USTINOV ADDRESSES MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

LD271029 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 27 Jun 84

["Kremlin Reception in Honour of Graduates of Military Academies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- The Ministry of Defence of the USSR today gave a reception in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of graduates of military academies. The reception was attended by generals, admirals and officers of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the armies of fraternal socialist countries who had successfully finished studies at Soviet higher military educational establishments and by professors and instructors who had trained ideologically steeled and proficient Army and Navy personnel.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR defence minister, cordially received by the audience, delivered an address at the reception. He congratulated the graduates upon the completion of their studies, wished them fresh great success in their service, and conveyed to them cordial greetings, congratulations and good wishes from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Defence Council of the USSR.

To the applause of the audience Dmitriy Ustinov read a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to graduates of military academies. It cordially greets officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the countries of the socialist community and wishes them fresh success in military service and in ensuring dependable defences for socialism and world peace.

The message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Konstantin Chernenko's congratulations, the Soviet defence minister said, are evidence of parental care about the Armed Forces and the training of military personnel. They also constitute the instruction of the party and the people sacredly to protect the interests of our homeland and to devote every effort and all knowledge to strengthening the defences of the Soviet state and to enhancing the combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

On behalf of the audience, Dmitriy Ustinov thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Konstantin Chernenko personally for their great attention to the Armed Forces and their inspiring good wishes to the graduates, professors and instructors of military academies.

The Soviet people, the speaker continued, are engaged in peaceful constructive efforts on an immense scale, effectively coping with the tasks of perfecting developed socialist society and augmenting the economic and defence potential of our homeland. But we have to build a new society against the background of the growing war threat, the threat of nuclear war, and a fierce battle of ideas. The bellicose forces of imperialism are doing everything they can to tip military-strategic equilibrium in their favour.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are countering the adventurist policy of aggression pursued by the imperialist powers with a policy of peace and friendship among nations. It is a policy of effective commitment to peace rather than peace rhetoric, as is the imperialists' wont. At the same time we cannot disregard the fact that the runaway arms race and the perfidy of the forces of reaction and militarism compel us never to slacken our vigilance.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the speaker stressed, are taking constant care about strengthening the country's defences and the development and combat improvement of the Armed Forces. The fresh graphic manifestation of that concern is the decoration of the Komsomol organisation of the Soviet Armed Forces with the Order of the Red Banner and the participation of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the work of the Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

Responding to the care shown by the party and the people, the personnel of the Army and Navy, raised by the Communist Party, are perseveringly mastering the art of warfare. The Soviet Armed Forces today are a mighty combat monolith. The servicemen of the Army and Navy are closely rallied around the Communist Party and boundlessly loyal to their homeland. They are performing with honour and dignity their duty to the people and the homeland.

Academy graduates, Dmitriy Ustinov continued, have received extensive and diverse knowledge. The art of warfare, however, is developing today more intensively than ever before. Military technology is being continuously renovated. Nuclear and conventional weapons are being perfected. Modern armies are getting high-precision combat complexes. Troops are getting more and more efficient automated control, microelectronics and computer technology. This causes revisions of tactics, troop control and the art of warfare as a whole. It is necessary to take an approach that is new in many respects to troop control, firepower, cooperation, manoeuvre and support of every type. It is important to display initiative in preparation for combat and in actual combat operations and to find tactical decisions that would come as a surprise to the enemy.

The working people of our country and the personnel of the Armed Forces are making ready to mark befittingly the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, Dmitriy Ustinov said. Preparations for this glorious jubilee, the revelant resolution of the CPSU Central Committee points out, should contribute to the effective fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee.

Officers, military leaders and instructors, Dmitriy Ustinov stressed, must be boundlessly loyal to the ideals of communism and to their socialist homeland and must be characterized by the Leninist style of work, by profound and comprehensive professional qualifications, by the perfect knowledge and masterly use of weapons and combat technology, by good organisational abilities, by broad horizons and breadth of thinking, by sensitivity to everything new and by the ability to use in full measure the strong catalyst of our advanced, socialist competition.

Military academies, the speaker said, are graduating a large group of officers for the armies of the socialist community. He expressed the confidence that the in-depth knowledge received by them would enable them to accomplish effectively and in a creative manner the tasks of further improving the combat skills and strengthening the combative alliance of the armies of the socialist countries in the interests of our common great cause, the building of socialism and communism.

The unbreakable unity of the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community and their unflinching resolve to strengthen in every way the economic and defence might was graphically demonstrated anew by the recent economic summit of the CMEA member countries in Moscow. Graduates of military academies are to make their contribution towards the fulfilment of the decisions formulated collectively at that conference.

In conclusion the Soviet defence minister expressed the firm confidence that our famed higher military educational establishments would continue to enhance in every way the level of training of officers, to develop Soviet military science and the art of warfare, to strengthen in every way their links with troops and promptly to draw general conclusions from their experience and put it to good use.

He assured the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government that the officers who had been graduated by the military academies would contribute all their energies and experience, knowledge and efforts to strengthening the combat might of the Army and Navy, to enhancing their combat readiness and to the dependable protection of the peaceful endeavor of the Soviet people.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MILITARY EDUCATION

PM261443 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 84 Second Edition p 5

[Report by Reserve Colonel F. Mikhaylov: "Raising Patriots"]

[Text] A conference of the capital's party, soviet, and Komsomol aktiv and military commissariats on tasks in further improving the working people's military-patriotic education and young people's preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces has been held in Moscow.

The conference was opened by A. Kostenko, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. The report was delivered by V. Trushin, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. The report and the speeches by Major General F. Illarionov, Moscow City military commissar; I. Tikhomolov, first secretary of the Brezhnevskiy Raykom; A. Semenov, chairman of the Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayispolkom; V. Shchukin, secretary of the Moscow City Komsomol Committee; and Major General D. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Moscow City DOSAAF Committee, outlined ways of further improving military-patriotic work in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945."

V. Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, presented Moscow City with the Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers for high indicators achieved in the military-patriotic education of the working people and the preparation of young people for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

Army General P. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District, presented the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense to the Moscow City Military Commissariat for the best preparation of young people for military service and the organization of the draft into the Armed Forces in 1983.

The conference was attended by V. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Colonel General of Aviation A. Konstantinov, commander of the Moscow District Air Defense Forces.

KURKOTKIN ATTENDS REAR SERVICES KOMSOMOL AKTIV

PM261002 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Antonov report: "Komsomol Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A Komsomol aktiv meeting of the Rear Services' central apparatus, units, and establishments has discussed the tasks raised in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries.

The report by Major General V. Timonon, chief of the Political Department of the Staff and Directorates of the USSR Ministry of Defense Rear Services, and the speeches of Comrades V. Vetoshkin, A. Kuzichev, Ye. Sukhareva, and others outlined measures to further improve young people's communist education and the forms and methods of Komsomol work and to enhance the militancy of Komsomol organizations.

The aktiv meeting was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy minister of defense and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.